"ROAD TO RUIN."
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

WEST END
CINEMA.
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 148 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

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Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

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Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

◆

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
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Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
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Entebbe
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Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein
Changchun
Darien (Dalne)
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)
Liaoyang
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London
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Osaka
Pekin
Singapore
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Sydney (Australia)
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtau
Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	**Rs. 1,20,00,000**
Claims paid exceed	**Rs. 36,00,000**
Annual Income exceeds	**Rs. 25,00,000**

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best; Taste it.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE THIS-DAY FRIDAY THE 22ND INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO COMMODORE WALTER LUMSDEN C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., A.D.C., DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also Maplewood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best cutlery, richly carved side boards and dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, large Durries, rich English carpets, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, folding screens, fancy jardineers, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with electric hanging lamp, balls cues, etc. by John Roberts, Billiard branches, one sweet-tone mahogany semi grand piano by John Broadwood. Nearly new, electric ceiling fans, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, with horse hair mattresses, large made to order almyrahs, ward-robes, English, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables large ice chest, copper and aluminium utensils, one 14-22 H.P. Humber, 1914 Model motor car with self starter in very good order, one iron Grey country bred riding horse, 15 hands aged, a good hunter and jumper.

The property of Commodore Walter Lumsden, C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., A.D.C., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT AT 5-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS JASMIN LODGE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 24th day of June, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell, by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramdas Kessowjee the undermentioned property under the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of October, 1908, and made between the said Ramdas Kessowjee of the one part and Narotum Munji of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,555 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the East by Nepean sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vussonjee on or towards the West by the property of Vussonjee Tricumjee and or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A-16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26826, and New Survey No. 2-7218 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 3310 (2), and 3311, Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1, and which hereditaments and premises were formely in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowjee and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

The vendors will make out a marketable title to the property as provided by the conditions of sale, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in Shrinivasdas Bavri vs Bai Meherbai widow and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office No. 375 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 English rubber tyred four wheeled Waggonate in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Surat made rubber tyred tango.

By order of the Commissioner of Police:—
4 Bay Australian and Waler horses.
2 Prison Vans.
2 sets of single harness and 2 sets of double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, "Clarke House," Wodehouse Road, opposite Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome mohoganized household furniture made to order, by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich and rare old China vases, plates, and jars, etc., very rich ivory ornaments, solid silver vases, marble busts, rich pictures, Persian and Indian carpets, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy vases and tables ornaments, glass door show cases, writing tables, office chairs, book cases, brass double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, open carved screens, teapoys, and chicks, marble figures, old arms and ivory spears, etc. etc. The property of N. A. Dharamsi, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June 1917.

J S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DRUMS MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Godown near Share Bazar and opposite the "Advocate of India" Office, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

60 Drums Magnesium Chloride each drum weighing 5 to 6 cwts. Hadok Parker Best English Make.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

45, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 353 Bags Glue, 23 bags Sea Slugs, 66 Packages Dry Fish, Fish Fins and Bones, Shark Fins, 44 Bags Gum, Incense, and Gum Maithee, 100 Bags Pumpkin Seeds, 1 Bundle Tobacco Green, 99 Bundles Rezin or Imitation Aloes, 14 Bag Clay or Earth (Magnesite).

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and C will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at C Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Carnac Bridge Goods Station, the following goods discharged ex. S. S. "India," late S. S. "Vorwaerts," being perishable cargo or cargo likely to deteriorate durin the rains:—

About 333 bags glue, 66 packages dry fish, fish and shark fins, fish bones, 23 bags sea slugs, 44 bags gum incense and gum maithee, 1 bundle tobacco green, 100 bags pumpkin seeds, 990 bundles rezin (Imitation Aloes), 14 bags clay or earth (Magnesite).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HILL RO BANDORA (NEAR CHIMBAI CHURC

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will se Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th J e, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable landed properties unde instructions from Messrs. Vullimahon Devji, Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil, Cas ally Munjibhoy, and Dostmahomed M bhoy, the present Trustees of the Indent of Settlement, dated 29th December, 1913, o late Mr. Munji Nathoobhai:—

All that piece or parcel of land contain by admeasurement one thousand two hund and fifteen square yards or thereabouts whe of ten goonthas are registered by the Col tor of Land Revenue formerly under Surve No. 316, Pots Nos. 1—2—3—4 and 5, and now under Survey No. 1, Pots No. 5, in Bandra Division, and one hundred and seventy-five square yards under Survey No. 313, Pots N 1 and 2, together with the messuages, ten ments and bungalows and buildings stand thereon, assessed by the Municipality Bandra under No. 92—93—934, which premises are situate in the Village of Ban in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette in tl Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Framji Satin, known by the name of Khushru Lodge, on the West by Public Road to Bandra Hill, on the North partly by the said Public Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Raghunath Ramchandra and now to Narayan Koreba Delvi, and on the South by the property of Rajaram Teokaram Tatia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and title deeds apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the present Trustees at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of an immoveable property situate at Worlee Kolivada, advertised for sale under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra Megha, for to-day, the 22nd June, 1917, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich furniture including rich tapestry lined cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, card table, dining chairs, office and lady's writing tables, dressing tables, washing tables, teapoys, fancy cupboards, chest of drawers, fancy cabinet, easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, English show case, reclining back and leather lined sofas, tiled teapoys, phonograph, records, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman:—

One white enamelled double iron cot of English pattern, 1 marble top washing table, 1 white enamelled dressing table, 2 teapoys, 2 chairs, 1 chivelled glass on stand, etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—

1 rich tapestry lined drawing room suite in 5 pieces
1 single glass door fancy almyrah.
1 glass and panel door gown press.
2 sandlewood doors.

By order of concerned:—
1 lot hand lamps.
1 lot watches.
1 partition.
1 wooden fan.
1 lot fancy galichas.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—University students are requested to note that Mr. KHARE will begin work with the Matric Class in German, the Inter-French and the Inter-German men from the 22nd at Broacha Buildings, Princess Street. 8593

MISCELLANEOUS

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY—Lectures for the above examinations have started and students must join immediately to be in time for the term. DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 8600

DR. OARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Kirkee Arsenal, an ENGINE DRIVER, capable of looking after Motors and Dynamos, on Rs. 60 per mensem on the permanent establishment. Only these who are in possession of a 2nd class certificate under Boilers Act need only apply to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES, 5th and 6th Divisions, KIRKEE 8594

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL HOLKAR COLLEGE, Indore, and will be received up to the 31st July, 1917. The pay of the post will be Rs. 800-40-1,200 per month. Special qualification for lecturing on History and English language and literature up to the B.A. standard is necessary. Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned stating (1) Name, (2) Nationality, (3) Age, (4) Academic qualification (5) Special qualification in History and English (6) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, (7) Knowledge of games and sports. Copies of testimonials should be sent. HOME MINISTER HOLKAR STATE, Indore, C. I.

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building, Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.
9th June, 1917. 8469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—A very competent and expedienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill in the Moffussil, good salary. Apply during Office hours to HARSUKH NATH, 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 8601

WANTED—A HINDU UNDER-GRADUATE as a companion to a boy in IV Standard with Sanskrit Second Language. Free Lodging and Boarding. Apply to Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8599

WANTED—An EXPERT with practical knowledge of flax industry. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms. THE MARWARI COAL CO., 12-14, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8608

WANTED—EUROPEAN CANVASSERS, one Graduate and one Steno-Typist. Apply stating terms, qualifications and experience to the Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8602

WANTED—A Gujarati UNDER-GRADUATE or MATRIC with Sanskrit, able to teach Gujrati to first four English Standards. Apply to the SECRETARY, LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE, CHINCHPOKLI. 8606

WANTED—An experienced GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY and MANAGER. Must have thorough knowledge of English, Business Correspondence and Accounts. Experienced in Import and Export business preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8609

WANTED

WANTED—A HINDU TENANT for the ground floor of a house, situated at the corner of Damer Lane, opposite French Bridge, Bombay. 8577

WANTED by a Hindu for immediate occupation as residence any independent flat in Fort, rent not to exceed Rs. 75. Apply to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8598

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 3,50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for raising a building on a most prominent plot of ground in Bombay, valued at Rs. 2,25,000. Both the plot and the building so erected will be pledged as a security till the sum is paid. Apply sharp to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8578

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—SIGNALLERS for H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. Only passed signallers need apply. Salary Rs. 15 to 20 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to:—

G. PEDDIE,
Traffic Manager,
N. B. S. Railways,
Secunderabad.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad Deccan,
14th June, 1917. 8553

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.
7963

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms, Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who ANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary their desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,
Mayo Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for letting a godown in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, from 1st July, 1917, now in the occupation of Mr. Dhanamal Chellaram, Jeweller.

Apply to the Trustees of "Haji Zmal, Ahedin Shirazi Trust," in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 8607

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEV JIVAN SINVAR, PARASRAM JIVAN SINVAR and KASHIBAI, wife of KRISHNA BHOKA PATEL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of perpetual Fazendari land or ground (whose Fazendar is not known) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Marine Lines Cross Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under New Survey No. 8298 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 2599, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the said Marine Lines Cross Lane, on the West and North formerly the property of Goolbai Jeewanji Burjorji and now the property of Ardeshir Framji Batliwalla and on the South formerly by the property of Francis D'Souza and now the property of Ardeshir Edulji, which premises are now standing in the name of the said Bai Kashibai and Ramji Hira in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8605

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR:

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs 2.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ANANDRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI, YESHWANTRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI, MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA JOSHI and GOVINDRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 646 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 414 and Street No. 13 and which said premises are situate at Kalkadevi Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property of Dindigal Krishnaya on or towards the North by the property of Ballajee W. Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Vithaldas Liladhar.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8604

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T FAIL
to make a note for yourself and also to remind your friends and others
TO SEE
this week's most thrilling, exciting, and unique installment of

LIBERTY

the UNIVERSAL'S greatest and latest serial glorious, serial extraordinary
AND
remember every day in the seven o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket given as a prize, chance for you to
WIN A FORTUNE
or any of the other great prizes
AT
that most popular picture house named

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 6-30.
A MIGHTY FILM!
The Greatest of all Italian War Films ever presented before the public

"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"

In 5 Reels. In 5 Reels.
(On the Adamello Glacier)
THE SUPER FILM OF OUR ITALIAN ARMIES.

This striking picture portrays in the most effective way the difficulties of Alpine fighting amidst vast ranges of Peaks rising to some 10,000 feet above Sea Level and forming an almost impassable barrier even to the finest troops..............................

A VERY REMARKABLE FILM.

"THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS"

The Only Italian Official War Film exhibited before Their Majesties.

COURT CIRCULAR
Buckingham Palace, March 3rd.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary, Field-Marshal, the Duke of Connaught, and Princes Patricia of Connaught, entertained a number of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces to Tea at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, when the Cinematograph Film "The Battle of the Alps" (on the Adamello Glacier) was exhibited before Their Majesties.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Massey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Morris, and Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bt., and Lady Ward, had the honour of being invited.

His Majesty has conveyed to Dr. M. Pettinati his appreciation for the film depicting the deeds of the Italian Army on the high Alps.

COURT CIRCULAR.
Marlborough House, Saturday.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, attended a representation of the Italian War Film, "on the Adamello," at the new Gallery.

ALSO
OUR EXCLUSIVE NAVY FILM.

"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"
"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"
"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN ACTION"

In 2 Reels—3,000 Feet.
Film Approved by the Italian Admiralty.
FOREWORD.

We make bold to assert that this subject shows a variety of incidents seldom seen in films of this type.

We see the first bird's eye view of Venice ever shown on the screen, an actual aerial attack on a City, etc., etc.

At Sea a unique picture depicts the exact manner in which a Submarine stops a Merchant Vessel by firing a torpedo, and in addition to many varied and wonderful pictures of a Naval work life.

We commend this film with confidence as a subject certain to please that large public which is always interested in a really good Naval Film.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, annas 8 and 4.
Look out for the
ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
Five-part Drama.

"THE UNATTAINABLE"

How an actress married a simple sheep farmer, and after once again becoming mixed up with her old associates, risks her life for her husband. This powerful story is on similar lines to the extremely popular film recently shown—"LOVE NEVER DIES."

"LOVE AND A LIAR"

A comic film in which a boy, a girl and their rich uncle and aunt play amusing parts.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE

PRAISES FROM THE PRESS.

"The film has scored a great success."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The Unattainable is exciting all through and gives a true picture of stage life in New York."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4;
Box seats, Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST TWO NIGHTS.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
and
MARGARET DALE OWEN
in the
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
The well-known Problem Playlet

SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?

By the Rev. G. Waldron Vicar of Brixton
AND

VARIETY PROGRAMME

including
"HARRY CORSON CLARKE"
in his great topical success from
"Mr. MANHATTON"
"ALL DRESSED UP AND NO PLACE TO GO"

Saturday, 23rd
Harry Corson Charke's great hit

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Sunday 24th, MATINEE at 6 p.m.

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

NOTICE.

Owing to numerous requests from the Matinee public for the farewell performance of the Bandman Company will be staged Harry Corson Clark's laughter Farce "Whose Baby Are You?" instead of the Drama "Two Little Vagabonds".

Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF OUR NEW ARTISTES AND NEW BUSINESS!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
An unclassical sort of a classical Musical Revusical Playlet.

NERO THE NAUGHTY

—A Laugh to every Second—

SEE THE FALL OF ROME
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE
THE REIGN OF CATS AND DOGS
The
DANCES OF FAIR LADIES

HEAR THE ROARING OF LIONS AND THE MAD BULL.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES
FASCINATING MUSIC
SPECIAL SCENERY
are but some of the features of their Comedy which will be Preceded by
VAUDIVILLE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSIE CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
PEGGY CASTELLO
C. MORRIS and
FRED HARCOURT
under the musical direction of

MISS ADA PALMER

Intercepted by a screaming Comedy by
By Pathe Freres

BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNKO

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1. & As. 8 & 4.
To-night Special Cinema Show at 8 30 at People's
POPULAR PRICES Re. 1 As. 8, 4 & 2.

To-night! *To-night!*
AT THE

ELDORADO

BOMBAY LEADING CINEMA
PROGRAMME:
1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
2 3 4 5 MARISE
Featuring Artist of
Comedie Francais
Story of love and Revenge.
6 UNFRIENDLY FRUIT
COMIC

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

This week Problem for the Audience to solve.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"

In all the little lapses life's journey, can you honestly say

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

PATHE GAZETTE. | PATHE COMEDY.

***LAST DAY TO-DAY*!**
And to-morrow you lose the chance of a Life-time!
The admirable Screen-Drama-sermon

"ROAD TO RUIN"

(in four reels—5000 feet.)
at the palatial Cinema Theatre of Bombay

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road,
has indeed made a stir this week.
GO AND SEE IT—AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
LOOK OUT
for the Super-excellent Wonder-Serial
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
at the
"WEST END"
from the week,
COMMENCING 30th JUNE.

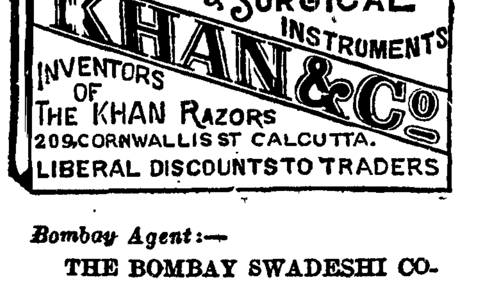
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
TO-NIGHT
"MATER DOLOROSA"
A film of the highest perfection

featuring
EMMY LYNN.
One of the foremost actresses of France.

See this film to judge what a good picture ought to be. Essentially a subject for the discriminating public.

4 Reels of absolutely the finest acting yet witnessed in Bombay.

NOTE—"The Shielding Shadow" will be continued from next Saturday.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."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KHAN & Co
INVENTORS OF THE KHAN RAZORS
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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

Bombay Agent:—
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

BRASS
AND ENAMELLED
BEDSTEADS
CRADLES & CRIBS
UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.
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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
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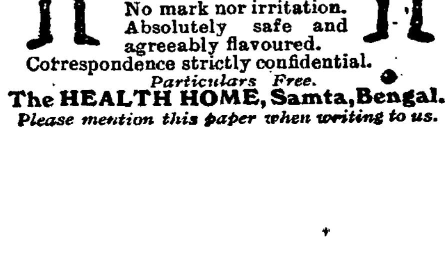
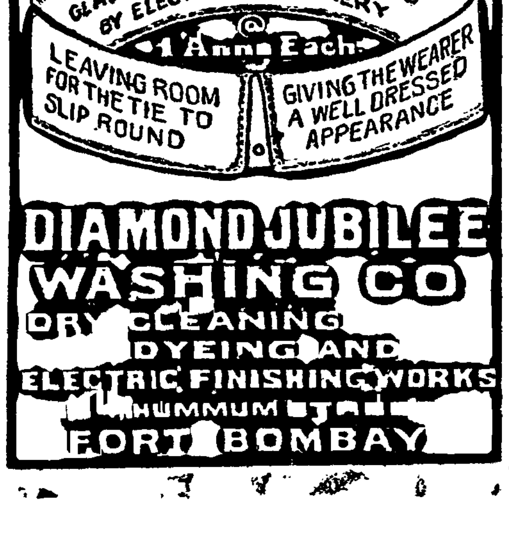
Elphinstone Street, KARACHI. Kashmir Gate, DELHI.



It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.


COLLARS
GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
@ 1 Anna Each
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS
HUMMUM ST
FORT BOMBAY

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is weakening temporarily and a break setting in over the Peninsula and North-west India. A feeble depression is in Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, south-east Punjab, east Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir, Central India, east in Bombay Deccan, Central Rajputana.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Dibrugarh five; Tezpur one and half; Cherrapunji, Darjeeling four; Cox's Bazar six; Chittagong five; Berhampore two; Jessore, Cuttack one and a half. Sambalpur three; Darbhanga, Benares, Bareilly two; Allahabad three; Cawnpore one; Bahraich, Simla one and half; and Sutna six.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in North-west India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 21st June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 21st, 1916	June 1st to June 21st, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.10	10.00	20.92	3.78
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.25	9.59	18.81	2.28
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.21	9.76	18.46	2.44
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.16	9.51	19.72	3.01
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.653	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5	"
Dew Point	78.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.839	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	265	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches.
Total fall during month	9.96	"
Do. do. year	12.52	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st June	0.04	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	21	m 0 1 0 58a	25 8 28 6	21	m 5 52 7 2a	16 2 19 1
Fri.	22	m 0 40 1 28a	25 8 28 2	22	m 6 26 7 37a	16 7 19 0
Sat.	23	m 1 17 1 56a	25 6 27 10	23	m 6 59 8 10a	17 0 19 0
Sun.	24	m 1 53 2 29a	25 3 27 4	24	m 7 33 8 43a	17 7 19 0
Mon.	25	m 2 29 2 51a	24 11 26 10	25	m 8 8 9 18a	18 4 19 1
Tues	26	m 3 9 3 21a	24 8 26 5	26	m 8 45 9 58a	19 1 19 1
Wed	27	m 3 57 3 56a	24 4 26 0	27	m 9 29 10 48a	19 11 19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Thursday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 22 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 23 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 24 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 25 (Monday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10-5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st June, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts; Ambala has had 0.20in. and Delhi 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.68in., Mainpuri 0.12in., Cawnpore 1.88in. and Allahabad 2.97in. Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.12in. and Ajmer 0.56in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.10in., Ratnagiri 0.74in. and Karwar 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.40in. of rain and Belgaum 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has reappeared in Rajputana but has generally decreased over the rest of the reporting area. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces and the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab and local in Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces. Seas have gone down on the Kathiawar and lower Sind coasts. The monsoon would appear to be weakening.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the United and the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few showers are possible in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire —	..	..	..	—	..	..
Do. (20th June) —	93.1	75.1	84	—	0	0
Jask —	102.5	86.1	64	—	0	—0.05
Muskat —	..	..	..	—	—	—
Do. (th June) —	..	..	..	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	100.3	82.2	66	..	1.09	+0.76
Rawalpindi —	87.1	66.8	53	..	6.39	+5.49
Lahore —	91.0	72.3	66	..	1.97	+1.05
Hissar —	97.5	75.3	73	—	2.03	..
Ambala —	93.7	74.1	64	0.29	5.81	+4.32
Delhi —	92 8	77.0	79	0.41	4.85	+3 60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra —	93.5	77.0	76	0.68	1.26	+0.27
Mainpuri —	89.1	78.3	89	0.12	2.51	+1.70
Jhansi —	90.0	78.5	70	..	2.33	+0.60
Cawnpore —	92.0	76.9	86	1.88	3.11	+1.63
Allahabad —	93.7	77.1	89	2.97	6.63	+4.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad —	116.5	90.2	47	—	0	—0.06
Karachi —	91.3	83.9	82	—	0	—0.33
Ajmer —	89.0	72.2	78	0.56	6.54	+5.52
Jaipore —	91.2	77.7	72	—	2.74	+1.80
Kotah —	93.6	79.6	62	..	7.76	+6.29
Mount Abu —	77.8	66.4	90	—	4.63	+2.89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj —	94.2	80.7	67	..	1.23	+0.35
Dwarka —	89.3	83.3	81	—	0.55	—0.43
Veraval —	86.0	83.3	84	—	8.17	+5.00
Rajkot —	93 0	76.8	72	..	1.22	—1.04
Bhavnagar Para —	100 6	79.5	72	—	0.59	—2.18
Surat —	87.9	80.9	81	0.03	3.73	—0.40
Ahmedabad —	103.1	77.6	74	—	1.76	—1.15
Deesa —	98.0	80.6	77	..	1.29	+0.62
Neemuch —	88.4	73.2	82	..	11.75	+10.02
Indore —	90.1	74.6	71	..	3.85	+0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore —	80.8	77.3	71	0.09	4.27	+0.17
Saugor —	86.5	77.0	69	—	2.01	—0.90
Hoshangabad —	89.9	77.4	73	—	3.72	+0.53
Khandwa —	90 7	79.1	63	—	4.51	+1.36
Akola —	96.8	78.5	64	..	4.41	+1.12
Amraoti —	95.6	79.1	60	..	2.60	—1.61
Nagpur —	92.3	80.5	62	—	3.24	—2.23
Chanda —	92.3	76.0	65	0.22	4.94	+0.35
Raipur —	82.8	77.1	78	—	14.94	+10.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	86.1	81.2	84	0.10	10.00	—2.02
Ratnagiri —	82.9	74.1	83	0.74	24.52	+2.52
Marmugao —	86.4	79.9	83	..	22.64	—0.33
Karwar —	84.2	74.5	86	0.22	31.88	+2.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon —	—	76.8	62	—	0.53	—2.86
Ahmednagar —	89.0	72.5	70	—	3.07	—1.11
Poona —	85.8	72.1	90	0.40	2.94	—0.48
Sholapur —	90.5	74.3	59	—	2.46	—1.20
Bijapur —	86.0	72.3	76	—	5.96	+2.9
Belgaum —	75.3	68.5	89	0.16	6.28	+0.33
Aurangabad —	90.7	72.3	72	—	7.35	+3.64
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.9	75.2	70	0.07	4.18	+0.77
Hyderabad —	90.8	74.7	82	..	2.32	—0.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore —	86.0	79.3	83	0.07	38.20	+10.09
Calicut —	84.1	76.1	94	0.55	21.36	—4.88
Cochin —	85.0	75.5	81	0.52	23.15	+2.35
Colombo —	81.4	75.0	96	0.05	4.40	—2.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam —	90.1	80.2	67	..	7.51	+4.09
Bellary —	90.1	75.6	56	..	2.57	+1.04
Cuddapah —	97.0	80.7	65	..	2.49	+0.36
Madras —	99.4	82.6	58	..	3.95	+2.57
Bangalore —	81.5	66.8	78	—	2.52	+0.14
Coimbatore —	85.7	71.4	76	—	0.64	—0.61
Trichinopoly —	72.4	78.3	64	..	1.36	+0.40
Negapatam —	94.9	78.5	76	..	0.59	—0.26

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st June, 1917, was 29.869 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SCIENCE OLD AND NEW.

THE DATE OF THE GOEAT PYRAMID.

At a meeting of the British Astronomical Association in London in mail week a clever application of X-rays to obtain by analogy a test of a theory of the structure of "ring" nebulae was shown by Mr. W. H. Steavenson, says a contemporary. His idea was that the "ring" appearance did not necessarily imply the shape of a ring, but could be produced by a hollow globular form, the suggestion being that the absence of light in the interior of the "ring" is due to the thinness to the shell, which appears much thicker, and, consequently, brighter, just outside the central portion. X-ray photographs of rubber tubes showed a very similar appearance, rubber globes of sufficient thickness not being available. Mr. W. M. Witchell, of Greenwich Observatory, gave a complete account of the Cookson floating zenith photographic telescope, now in use at Greenwich for the determination of latitude variation, in the design of which the inventor had the assistance of Professor Newall and Sir Charles Parsons. This simple instrument, of about six feet in length, provides means of determining with very great accuracy the small motion of the earth's pole, which takes place in a curve described as approximately a circle, whose radius varies from 10ft. to 30ft. In contrast with these modern investigations Mr. Maunder gave a short lecture on the Egyptian pyramids, based partly on the researches of Professors Flinders Petrie and Piazzi Smpth, and partly on his own deductions. He concluded from the astronomical evidence that the date of the great pyramid might be either B.C. 3350 or B.C. 2170 approximately, whereas on documentary evidence Professor Petrie had given a date between B.C. 4500 and B.C. 4000. He drew attention to the extreme accuracy of the orientations and measurements.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 21.)

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. Dosabhai Manekji Kothavala Mamlatdar of the Godhra Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in Panch Mahals, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant Collector at Ahmednagar, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th July, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Dalsukhbhai Bhagubhai Javeri, Head Accountant, Kaira, acted as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, from 13th to 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Rev. G. F. Harvey, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted a further extension of leave for five days to meet passage difficulties.

Reverend Charles Stewart, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st July, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Rev. G. F. Harvey, on arrival in India, to be Chaplain of Belgaum, vice the Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, deceased, as a temporary measure

Mr. Edward Fahey, Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 11th June, 1917.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Jayakrishna Govindlal Bhagat, LL.B., and Mr. Hiralal Kikabhai Mehta, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. Laglotaya Mahalingaya Wantmurimath to be President of the Municipality of Gokak in the Belgaum District vice Mr. S. B. Vaidya, resigned

Mr. R. G. Kashikar to be President of the Municipality of Malegaon in the Nasik District vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. R. Gaikwad to be President of the Municipality of Sirur in the Poona District.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

June 23rd.—Ladies vs. Gents.
June 24th.—New Imperial C. Club.
June 30th.—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
July 8th.—Rangers C. C.
July 14th.—Young Mens Christian Association, Colaba.
July 21st.—Fort Vijay C. C.
July 29th.—Lusitanian Sports Club.
August 2nd.—B. B. & C. I. Rly "A" Team.
August 4th.—Young Mens Christian Association Byculla.
August 5th.—I. L. I. Sports Club.
August 9th.—Islam Gymkhana.
August 12th.—Arya Bandoo C. C.
August 19.—Eastern Telegraphs Recreation Club.
August 26th.—Jolly C. C.
Sept. 2nd.—R. G. A. C. C. Club.
Sept 9th.—Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept 15th.—Parsee Gymkhana.
Sept 16th.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept 20th.—G. I. P. Rly. "A" Team.
Sept. 22nd.—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Sept 29th.—Bombay Gymkhana.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

The Ladies vs. Gents match on Saturday, the 23rd instant will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the Catholic Gymkhana ground and will be played between the Lady and Gentleman Cricketers of the Gymkhana only.

The Ladies Team will be captained by Dr. Miss P. Soares and will consist of 15 players. The Gentlemen's Team will be captained by Dr. J. Alban D'Souza and will consist of 11 players, who will bat, bowl and field left-handed with one hand only, with penalties for every infringement of the rule; and, any loss of wicket on the Ladies' side resulting from such infringement, being considered as "not out."

At the end of the game, prizes will be distributed to the highest scorers and best bowlers on either side as under.—

Gold Mounted Giraffe Hair Bracelet and Gold Mounted Lion Claw Broach (British East African Curious) to the highest scorer and bowler respectively in the Ladies' Team; prizes presented by Miss Eulalie D'Souza.

Gold medal and silver mounted Rhino Hide Stick, to the highest scorer and bowler respectively on the Gentlemen's Team; the former presented by Mr. Alick Soares and the latter by Mr. E. Frank D'Souza.

Mrs. Frank Oliveira will give away the prizes to the winners.

NEW HINDU CHICKET CLUB.

June 9—The Prince of Wales C. Club.
June 10—King George C. C.
June 17—Fort Vijaya C. C.
June 23—Gokuldas Tejpal H. S. C. C.
June 24—Lusitanian S. Club.
June 30—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
July 1—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 7—The Parekh C. C.
July 8—The New Imperial C. C.
July 14—The Elphinstone C. C.
July 15—The Friends U. C. C.
July 21—The National C. C.
July 22—The Radiant C. C.
July 29—The Mahomedan C. C.
Aug. 4—The K. G. C. C.
Aug. 5—The Sixteen Stars C. C.
Aug. 9—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Aug. 11—The Union C. C.
Aug. 12—Telegu Friends Union C. C.
Aug. 18—The National C. C.
Aug. 19—Arya Bandhoo C. C.
Aug. 26—The Young Friends U. C. C.
Sept. 1—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Sept. 2—The Gujrati U. C. C.
Sept. 9—Instituto Luso Indiano C. C.
Sept. 11—The Bombay Jewish S. Club.
Sept. 15—The Sydenham C. of Commerce G.
Sept. 16—The Parsee C. C. C.
Sept. 22—The New Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 23—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 29—Prince of Wales C. C.
Sept. 30—Bombay Young Cricketers.

PAREKH C. C.

June 17—Twasta Kasar C. C.
June 24—Prince Cricket Club.
July 1—Sixteen Stars Cricket C.
July 7—New Hindoo C. C.
July 8—
July 15—Saraswat Union C. C.
July 21—Union Cricket C.
July 22—Young Friends U. C. C.
July 29—Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
August 2—Parekh's XI.
August 5—Arya Bandhu C. C.
August 11—Elphinstone H. S. C. C.
August 12—Sion Union C. C.
August 19—Mohmameden C. C.
August 25—Wilson College Gymkhana.
August 26—Daiwadnya Cricket Club.
September 2—Fort Vijay Cricket Club.
September 8—Prince Cricket Club.
September 9—New Maharastra C. C.
September 16—New Imperial C. C.
September 23—Prabhu Young C. C.
September 30—George V. Cricket Club.

RED FLAG HOISTED IN CHAMPAGNE.

HOW THE REVOLUTION REACHED FRANCE.

On my way to Petrograd I chanced to meet two Russian soldiers, also on their way to the Russian capital as delegates to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, chosen by the non-commissioned officers and men of their brigade, which is fighting on the Champagne front, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Stockholm:—

They were two true types of Russian soldier; the one an ex-railway man, the other of peasant stock. Both were Socialists.

Their story of the counter-effects of the Russian Revolution among the troops of their brigade, which happened at that time to be resting in cantonments, throws an interesting light on the mentality of the Russian soldier. When the news had spread of the overthrow of the Tsardom, and the men learnt of the part which their brothers-in-arms had played in Petrograd, they gathered together spontaneously to discuss the situation.

WHEN THE NEWS CAME.

The movement was so general that the military authorities made no opposition. Moreover, the soldiers did not give any touch of indiscipline to their proceedings. In the regiment which was the first, to hold a meeting, they even invited the colonel to address them on the situation. They asked him to explain what the Red Flag meant that had been hoisted in Russia and which most of their comrades had never seen. The colonel declared that he did not know. One soldier, a certain Athanasius Chachin, had been mixed up in the Socialist movement before the war. He stepped forward from the ranks and made a speech in which he explained to his comrades the significance of the new regime. All the men went over to the Revolution at once, and the officers, too, despite a certain resistance on the part of some of their superiors, followed their example.

From this moment dates the Russian Revolution in the Champagne. Straightway an organisation of non-commissioned officers and men was created, which embraces the whole of the Russian effectives in France.

In the brigade which dispatched the two delegates who were my companions they met in the rest billets, company by company, to discuss the political situation in Russia and the war aims of the Allies. Each company elected four delegates, and these delegates together form the regimental delegations. These two delegates from the ——Brigade to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd had been elected by the direct suffrage of all the rank and file of the brigade, and their mandates were signed by all the company delegates. A levy of a penny per man paid their travelling expenses, and regular "leave" was granted by the military authorities.

MEN AND OFFICERS AND DISCIPLINE

In the shock produced by the first news of the Revolution certain extreme elements thought that they should just follow the example of their brothers in Russia and dismiss their officers. There was in this no outcome of any special propaganda, for there was hardly anyone to be found among them who had had anything to do with the revolutionary movement before the war; it was rather an instinctive reaction of the news upon simple and ill-informed minds. On the contrary, there happened to be among them certain Socialist propagandists—our two delegates, for instance—and these men held out against this movement and pleaded for the maintenance of discipline. These Socialists won the day.

"And was that really the result of what you did in the Champagne?" I asked.

"Certainly. Discipline is stronger now than ever before. The soldiers have a feeling that their human dignity has become greater, and the officers treat them on that basis. You must take the Russian soldier's psychology into account; it is a saying amongst us that if the officer advances one step towards the soldier the soldier makes five steps towards him. In short, relations between officers and men are better than they have ever been."

"Is there no pacifist movement among you?"

"No! When we heard of the Revolution in Russia there was only one thought amongst us—'Now, at last, we shall be able to beat the Germans!'"

One of the two delegates, himself wearing the St. George's Cross, pointed out that his comrade had been recommended for his bravery in this attack for the French Croix de Guerre.

Naturally, they admitted the emancipated Russian people is no longer in need of outside tutelage. "The war aims of the Russian democracy are not the same as the Tsardom's. But these new war aims only resemble the more closely those of the Western democracies. The essential part of the mandate our comrades have sent us to support in the Motherland is this: No separate peace, and the organisation of victory!"

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA IN CALCUTTA.

MOVEMENT TO CLEAR EDUCATIONAL AREA OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A proposal has been made that the greater portion of northern Calcutta, termed as the educational area, should be cleared of all liquor and drug shops. This area is full of schools and colleges and students live there. A petition for sanction of the proposal signed by a large number of people has been submitted to the Government.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 20th.

Liverpool market is temporarily closed.

Liverpool cotton market will be closed owing to recent sensational movements.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ...	Not received with follow
„ „ Sales of East Indian Imports ...	Nil
Mid. Americans ...	19.39
gyptian F. G. F. ...	28.60
ew York 11 a.m. (As known as Liverpool at closing time.)	July 26.20 Oct. 25.75 Jan. 25.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
une	18.38	
une-July	18.15	
uly-Aug.	17.95	
ug.-Sept.	17.61	
pt.-Oct.	17.32	
ct.-Nov	16.90	—25
ov.-Dec.	16.60	
Dec.-Jan.	16.45	
Jan.-Feb.	16.35	
eb.-Mar.	16.27	
Mar.-Apl.	16.20	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	18.75
June-July	18.55
July-Aug.	18.30
Aug.-Sept.	17.97
Sept.-Oct.	17.67
Oct.-Nov.	17.25
Nov.-Dec.	16.85
Dec.-Jan.	16.70
Jan.-Feb.	16.60
Feb.-Mar.	16.57
March-April	16.42
April-May	16.34
May-June	16.26
June-July	16.18

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool June 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	28.00
Oct.	26.00
Nov.	26.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.60
„ „ Fully Good	15.85
„ „ Fine	16.10
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	17.35
„ „ „ Fine	17.60
M. G. Broach Good	18.44
„ „ Fully Good	18.62
„ „ Fine	18.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
„ to Continent	9,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	77⅞

New York, June 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Futures at New York July	25.54—82
„ „ Oct.	25.43—70
„ „ Jan.	25.59—69
Spot Cotton at New York	25.80—1.06
„ „ New Orleans	25.19 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.85—65
„ „ Oct.	24.75—59

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	54⅝—½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66⅞—½
Government Securities 3%	56½—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15 Unchgd.

London, June 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2 No change.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 19th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£93½+½
5% New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat. Quoted	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay ex-Ship per ton May-June Buyers	606
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	600

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£158
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	17/6
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	17/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	17/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	19/9
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	19/6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. June-July Sellers	3/1
Plantation Crest Latex Crepe May-June Paid	2/8½

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 20th June 1917 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Bank of Bengal, rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 21.

Reuter cables under yesterday's date that the Liverpool market will be temporarily closed owing to the recent sensational movements.

Early this morning Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 517 and Good Broach April Rs. 491, but on receipt of the above cable there was an easier feeling in the market and on finally opening, at about 2-45 p.m. the quotations were Rs. 510 and Rs. 480 respectively. A little later on Fine Broach July dropped to Rs. 504 on a report in the bazaar that New York yesterday closed 126 points lower. After touching Rs. 498 Fine Broach July recovered to Rs. 504 and closed a that rate. A moderate business has been done during these fluctuations, but the market is nervous and irregular at the close.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little business passing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	504
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	Nominal
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	352
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July	431
Good H. G. Westerns	June-July	421
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July	463
Good M. G. Coompta	June-July	464
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July	465

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	481
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	362

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	July	360
Broach	July	515

NEW CROP.

Bengal	January	360/61
Broach	April	486/87

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21st JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Superfine	Fine	F-G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	366	356	346			Ready.
M. G. ScindePunjab	366	356	346			„
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple						„
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				465	449	„
M. G. Broach						„
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				470	460	„
M.G. Westerns				452	436	„
H.G. Westerns				442	426	„
M.G. Compta				465	449	„
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			480	472	460	„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)		352	352		1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	364	356	344	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	362	352	342	—	Ready
Akola Khamgaum	—	442	412	—	Ready
Karanja (M G)	—	450	—	—	1/25th July 17
Broach (M G)	—	495	485	473	Ready
	—	497	—		1/25th July 17
	—	—	—	418	1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Mathia (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	460	Ready
Sawgi, Dharwar	—	—	—	463	Ready
				453	July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	446	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	435	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	—	458	Ready
				449	July/August

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 21st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	43 8 0	6 8 6
„ „ Cawnpore 70.30	43 0 0	6 6 0
„ Karachi Baugla	43 8 0	6 6 6
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
„ „ Cawnpore	6 10 9	7 0 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 6
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 11 0	9 1 0
„ „ Thin	7 12 0	8 2 6
Teelseed, White 85.15	49 0 0	9 6 0
„ Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	9 0 0
„ Gajar 50 50	44 0 0	8 4 0
„ Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	8 2 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 12 0
Arandi	42 0 0	8 8 8

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 14 6
Linseed Sept.	9 12 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 20th June:—

Cotton	13,867 bales.
Wheat	102,855 cwts.
Linseed	10,191 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	3,901 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	755 „
Castorseed	20,853 „
Rice	5,478 „
Myrabollams	955 „
Cottonseed	2,769 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	14,671 „
Jowar	1,923 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,422 „

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 19th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	18	21,785
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	8,578

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady with limited business passing.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-4.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 89-10.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 89-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Tel Transfer 1.4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1.4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 173½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 277.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 148¼.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small clean pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES

The share market opened steady but eased off towards the the close on account of profit taking. The undertone of the market, however, continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,650 to 1,620, Madhavjees from 1,882 to 1,845, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 670, Indore Malwas from 410 to 403/12.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 705, Nagpurs to 2,335, Century to 300, Crescents to 201/4, Currimbhoys to 297/8, Davids to 440, Finlay to 285 Indian Bleachings to 275, Pearls to 470, Simplex to 657/8, and Swadeshis to 1,685.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to 241/4, and Deferreds to 975.

Shivrajpurs were steady at 41, Central India Mining at 43/8, and Katni ordinaries at 235.

Alcocks were quoted at 855, Bombay Burmas at 985, and Tata Hydros ordy at 1,150.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th June 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th June 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	23,04,400	2,35,11,365
A. D. C. Rly.	56,100	6,26,242
B. K. Rly.	6,000	58,704
C. B. Rly.	7,200	84,085
Total	23,73,700	2,42,80,396
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th June 1916		
G. I. P. Rly.	15[illegible],906	2,23,82,738
A. D. C. Rly.	[illegible]569	6,85,210
B. K. Rly.	7,684	74,216
C. B. Rly.	9,362	1,05,716
Total	16,26,461	2,32,47,888
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+7,55,494	+11,29,627
A. D. C. Rly.	—4,469	—58,968
B. K. Rly.	—1,684	—15,512
C. B. Rly.	—2,162	—21,631

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th June 1917.	13,000	1,29,026
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th June 1916	11,049	1,32,322
Increase or Decrease	+1,951	—3,296

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th June 1917	2,900	34,708
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th June 1916	1,667	24,211
Increase or Decrease	+ 1,233	+10,497

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Apri 1917.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A fair volume of business took place in coal shares to-day, the market for which was steady and unchanged. Jute shares did not meet with much support and there was very little doing in other directions. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 13-12; Bengal Bhatdee 13-12, 14; Benakuri 10-12; Barrakur 41-4; s.l. 39-12; Deoli 24; Ghusick 20-12, 21; Jainty Central 16-4, to 16-12; Jumoni 10 s.l.; New Tetturya 15-4; Nowaghur 28-8, 28-12; Nodhia 13-12; Parasea 4-10, 4-12; Phularitand 8, 8-2; Pench Valley 298; Raneegunge 40-8; Sendra 21-10; Saltore 10-10, 10-14; South Govindpur 9-4; Sowardih 13-12, 14; Standard 45; Thandabari 25-8, 25-12.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 90-8; Clive (ord) 138-8, 139; Dalhousie (ord) 294; Hooghly (ord) 59-4, to 59-12; Kanknarrah (ord) 427, 430 s.l.; Northbrook (ord) 30-8, 30-12.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Petroleum 5-4; Calcutta City Flour 11-8; Great Indian Phosphates 2 and 6 p; Triton Insurance 46, 47.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-6 to Rs. 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-14 to Rs. 67-2.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending 19th instant, throughout the Presidency and in Sind slight rain fell in Thar Parkar district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

INDIGO MANUFACTURE IN SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 20.

Mr. F. I. Marsden, who is now working in the Agricultural Department, has been deputed to Pusa to study the method of indigo manufacture in Bihar and on his return he will work at the laboratory at the Coimbatore Agricultural College in conjunction with officers of the Agricultural Department at improving the methods of manufacturing indigo in the Presidency, while the department is working at improvement of the plant. Mr. Marsden will also tackle, if possible, the adulteration evil.

HIGH COURT

PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY TO PAY INCOME-TAX

COMPANY'S RIGHT TO DEDUCT THE TAX.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

Parshotamdas Hurkissondas, Plaintiff v. The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Defendants.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten delivered judgment in the above case, the facts of which appeared in full in our issue of Monday last. In the course of his lengthy judgment his Lordship said:—

This case raises an interesting point on which there is apparently no authority in India, namely, whether, as between fixed preference and ordinary shareholders, the former are entitled to have their preference dividends paid free of income tax in a case where there are no express words to that effect in the contract regulating the rights of the parties. The Crown is not affected. The full tax on the net profits of the defendant Company has admittedly been paid and the sole question is whether the preference shareholders can escape liability for their proportion of the tax. Now, if this case arose in England the matter would be quite clear. The preference shareholders would undoubtedly have to bear the income tax on their respective shares. If authority is needed for that proposition, I may refer to the *Attorney-General v. Ashton Gas Company*, 1904, 2 *ch.*, p. 621 and 1906, appeal cases page 16. That was a case where the special act under which the Company was incorporated provided that the profits of the Company to be divided amongst the shareholders in any year should not exceed the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital, and the question which arose was whether that 10 per cent. included the income tax. It was held in all the courts that it did and that the Company had been wrong in paying the shareholders the ten per cent. free of income tax. In 1904, 2 ch. at page 629, Lord Justice Romer said as follows:—"I must say, speaking for myself that the case appears to me to be a reasonably clear one on principle. If such a Company as we have to deal with pays income tax on its profits, the income tax, as has been pointed out is payable out of the profits and is part of the profits and if the profits, after deducting the income tax have subsequently to be distributed amongst the members of the Company, that income tax is not payable again by those members so far as they receive their share of the profits, because the income tax is to be taken as having been paid out of their profits, and on their behalf. If, for example, a Company such as this had preference shareholders as well as ordinary shareholders, and the preference shareholders were only entitled to receive out of the profits, a fixed sum, say 5 per cent., then when income tax is paid by the Company out of its profits the Company must be treated in respect of so much of the profits as is going to the preference shareholders as having paid their income tax in respect of their 5 per cent. According to my mind it is clear on principle in such a case that there ought to be deducted from the dividend warrants payable to the preference shareholders the income tax on the 5 per cent. which had been previously paid on their behalf by the Company. The same principle, of course, applies to the shareholders in the present case who are restricted by the provisions of the act so that they are only to share a limited amount of the profits."

This decision was affirmed by the House of Lords and I may refer in particular to the speech of Lord Halsbury in 1906 A. C. at page 10.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN ACTS COMPARED.

But it has been urged by Mr. Kanga in his forcible argument for the plaintiff that the provisions of the English Income Tax Acts are entirely different from the Indian Income Tax Acts, and that the liability in England of the preference shareholders to the payment of the tax rests on the fact that the Company is taken to pay on their behalf and that that is the ground of the decision in the Ashton Gas Co. case which I have referred to. He argues that under the Indian Income Tax Acts this is not so; that the shareholder is under no liability for the tax, and that the Company pays the tax on its own account and not on behalf of the shareholder. Consequently, he says the fund actually distributable is the fund on which all tax has been paid, and there is no reason therefore why the preference shareholders should not be paid their 5 per cent. without any deduction.

Turning to the Acts, I mean the English Income Tax Acts and the Indian Income Tax Acts, one finds these points of similarity. In both cases it is the Company by its proper officer who has to make a return of the profits of the Company. It is the Company which is assessed on those profits and it is the Company which is obliged to pay and does pay the tax on those profits. All, therefore, that the shareholder can get, is the balance of the profits after paying the tax. The above will be seen by comparing sections 4, 11 and 12 and schedule 2, Part II, of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886, with sections 40, 54 and 100, of the English Income Tax Act of 1842.

After referring to certain alleged points of dissimilarity, the Indian Legislature must have contemplated that the tax was paid if not by, at any rate on, behalf of the shareholder, for otherwise there could be no "refund" to him.

BROAD POINT OF VIEW NEEDED.

In my judgment the true view is that under the Indian Acts as well as the English Acts the income tax is in effect paid on behalf of the shareholder. I think one must look at this matter from a broad point of view. In a narrow technical sense it may be said that the Company being a separate legal entity the net profits belong to the Company and not to the shareholders, at any rate until a dividend has been actually declared. But in effect these net profits do belong to the shareholders. If, therefore, any sum has to be paid out of those net profits to the Crown for tax, in effect it is the shareholders who have to pay. The provisions of the Income Tax Act as to assessment on and payment by the Company are in effect mere machinery for the collection of tax and as was said by Lord Halsbury in the Ashton Gas Co., 1906 A.C., at page 10, the matter is made clearer if one sweeps away this machinery and regards the matter as between the Crown and its subject.

COMPANY'S RIGHT UPHELD.

His Lordship finally said:—Looking, therefore, at the case, as a whole, I am of opinion that the Company was right in deducting the tax and that accordingly the action fails and must be dismissed.

I accordingly answer the formal issues, viz., (1) whether the defendants rightly deducted the income tax in respect of (a) the first five dividends referred to in exhibit B to the plaint and (b) the last dividend therein referred to; (2) whether the plaintiff is entitled to any and if so what declaration, and (3) general issue, as follows:—(1) Yes; (2) No; (3) Action dismissed.

I will only add this that I have no doubt that if a contrary result had been arrived at, the preference shareholders would be getting an advantage which they never contemplated originally and a variance would be created between the business practices in the two countries of India and England which has nothing to recommend it so far as I can see from the point of view of either fairness or common sense.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnand and Co., Part Heard.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

873-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-17.—Bhaishanker K & G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas & ors v. Bejnath Harnandrai, Matubhai J & M.

S C Ct 482-18307-16.—Dikshit D and P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Furdunji Jamasji, Pandia & Co.

204-15.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansey Maneckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia B and Co., Mehta D and L.

1347-14.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansey Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors, Purnanand & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mehta D & L.

614-16.—Rustomji & G, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tarmahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors, Captain and V, Nanu H & Co.

1157-16—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao a firm v Monji Walji, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

544-16.—Little & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin v. Abdulally Mulla Esmailji, Mehta D & L.

546-16.—Little & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin v. Abdulally Mulla Esmailji, Mehta D & L.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1358-16.—Manecklal & Co., Keshavji Lalji v. Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

506-16.—Smetham B & Co., Vithal Harischandra Panekar & ors v. Gangabai widow and ors, C P D'Cunha, Smetham B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

LONG CAUSES.

1364-16.—Captain and V, Blanche Edith Cotes v. Mongini Brothers a firm, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

S. C. 811-16.—Captain & V, Mouji Walji v. Dwarkadas Takersey & ors, Little & Co., Captain & V.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co, Mehta D and L.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-16.—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

JUVENILE THIEF SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dere charged a boy named Bishunath Gajadhar with theft. The accused while passing along a lane in the Mulji Jetha Market, picked up two pieces of cloth belonging to Sundarji Pitambar from his shop and ran away. He had a previous conviction and the accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ATTEMPTED THEFT ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahim Abdul Hakim was charged with attempting to commit theft. It was stated the accused with two others entered the cabin of Thomas Edward, an officer on board a transport, and was trying to break open the drawer of a table which contained Rs. 1,100, when a lascar saw him. The accused's companions ran away, but the accused was caught. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKERS SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Naziruddin Saniuddin with house-breaking by day and theft of property valued at Rs. 27. The accused effected an entrance into a room where a washerwoman named Kabubai Mulji was living and removed some property. When the neighbours saw him and ran after him he threw away the goods on the roofs of adjoining buildings, and locked himself into another room. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He had one previous conviction and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Yesterday before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Mr. G. W. B. Clegg, a European, formerly the manager and a partner in the firm of Steel Equipment Company, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 66, belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company. Inspector Fuller prosecuted, while Mr. P. N. Godinho defended.

It was alleged that the accused collected a bill of the value of Rs. 66 from the General Post Office and failed to pay in the money to the complainants.

The accused pleaded not guilty. In a lengthy statement he alleged that he had paid the money personally to Mr. Aldred of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company.

Mr. Aldred denied that the accused ever paid the money to him. He said the accused had not paid the money up to this time.

The accused called no witnesses.

Further hearing was adjourned.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR ALASDAIR C. B. GEDDES, M. C.

Major Alasdair C. B. Geddes, M.C., of the Royal Flying Corps, whose death in action in France was lately announced, has now been posthumously awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour by our French Allies, in recognition and memory of his distinguished services in the Kite-Balloon Branch of the Air Service. As an observer, he was so successful in detecting even the best-concealed German batteries and in directing artillery fire upon them, as to have become, like some of our aviators, a name of dread in the German lines, as prisoners testified. After an essentially home education,—in varied nature-interests and activities, in arts and crafts, modern languages and music, he very early entered on a prolonged course of natural science and geography in St. Andrews (Dundee) and Edinburgh Universities,—varied by garden, farm, and forestry work, by extended ramblings and cycle-tours in Britain and on the Continent, and by studies of Art and Town-Planning. Such widely geographic training gave him a place in one of Dr. Bruce's Arctic Expeditions, that of 1910, for the exploration of N. W. Spitzbergen, as surveying assistant; and after this experience, he was the first among British scientific students invited to join Stefenson's adventurous Canadian Expedition. He elected, however, for a period of Art and other studies in Edinburgh, then went to Montpellier for Goegraphy and Botany, and next arranged the Town Planning section of the Ghent International Exhibition of 1913. Returning to Edinburgh, he graduated in 1914 with honours in Natural Science, and was awarded the Triennial Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship, and afforded a choice of some eight or nine appointments,—in higher education as geographer, botanist and even librarian; and in practical life with attractive choice of town-planning work, at home and in India. Choosing the last named, he became Assistant-Director of the Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition, then at Dublin, and aided in its renewal after destruction by the "Emden" on its way to Madras; and he largely arranged and explained the Town Planning Exhibitions held that season at Madras and at Bombay.

Returning to Europe early in 1915 he qualified as a chauffeur, and then went through the course of training at the Roehampton School of Aeronautics in connection with the Royal Navy Flying Corps. He was thence sent to the front, where he later transferred to the R.F.C. in order to continue active service in France, to which his education and sympathies had given him peculiarly strong ties of attachment. He soon became an active link between the British and French Air Services, then alike confronted with the problem of coping with the Kite-Balloons invented by the Germans, and which had been giving them such advantages during the earlier portion of the war. Being given the opportunity of acquainting himself with the many inventions and improvements actively worked out by the French, he was of service in adapting these to the British Balloon Service. He was made a field-instructor of balloon observers, and soon given his captaincy. For further distinguished service, he was awarded the Military Cross, and promoted to Major in December 1916. Early in April last, two adjacent balloons of the section he was commanding and which he had recently renewed after their destruction by a violent storm, were again destroyed, this time by a hail of incendiary bullets from a specially swift new type of German aeroplane, which had outsailed our defending aviators and eluded our anti-aircraft guns by skilful manoeuvring. With his companion and fellow-observer (his brother-in-law, Captain F. C. Mears), and also with the two observers of the sister-balloons, all alike had the good luck to escape untouched into their parachutes, and float down safely for a mile into the British lines, unhurt and in the highest spirits, to set about replacing their lost balloons without delay. A few days after this was accomplished, however, on returning on foot from a reconnaissance at one of the observation posts in front of our artillery lines, Major Geddes was struck by a shell-fragment and killed instantly. For funeral honours, he was buried, by his sorrowing comrades and a Scottish chaplain, upon the neighbouring hill-top.—"An Observer's post, alone and high."

His younger brother has been attached, since early in the war, to the section of the "Service de Sante" organised by the British Society of Friends, and occupied with the rebuilding of villages and the reinstatement of the peasants whose homes and holdings have been so mercilessly devastated by the Germans since their first retreat from the Marne in September 1914; and this line of work has been warmly and gratefully appreciated by the French Government and public, as well as by the localities concerned.

IDENTITY CARDS FOR TRAVELLERS TO FRANCE.

A Press Note states that intending travellers to France are warned that the French Government notifies that, after the 15th May, 1917, all foreign subjects over the age of 15 years wishing to remain in France more than 15 days must be furnished with a *Carte d'Identite*. Application for this document must be made, within 48 hours of arrival in the first locality in which the traveller desires to remain, to the Prefect of the Department concerned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 2nd of Ramjain, 1335.
Parsi: 14th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.; Sunset: 7h. 18m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Hanjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mahommerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 23.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mohammerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 12 noon.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co. "New Vaudeville" including a sketch "Should a Woman Tell." Cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

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POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 21.
June 21.

No. 231 Coy. Sgt.-Major Keatinge, G.; take effect from this date from "C" to "B" Company:—

No. 281 Coy. Sgt.-Major Keatinge, B.; No. 209 Cr. Sgt. Nariman, R. D.; No. 211 Sgt. Bub. Bond, W.; No. 131 Sgt. Merchant, H. N.; No. 330 Sgt. Wiles, G.; No. 236 Sgt. Coombs, E. E.; No. 212 Corpl. Dubash, J. M.; No. 95 L/Cpl. Nanporia, D. J.; No. 216 Pte. Ingle, F. A.; No. 214 L/Cpl. Banaji, R. N.; No. 95 L/Cpl. Nanporia, D. J.; No. 216 Pte. Anderson, F. G. H.; No. 217 Pte. Audy, A. W.; No. 219 Pte. Anklesaria, G. D.; No. 220 Pte. Aaron, B. A.; No. 221 Pte. Anklesaria, No. 259 Pte. Gonsalves, C.; No. 534 Pte. No. 527 Pte. Aitkins, S. K.; No. 542 Pte. Alexander, E. P.; No. 226 Pte. Brearley, J. W.; No. 229 Pte. Bajan, C. B.; No. 230 Pte. Boyer, E. C. O.; No. 233 Pte. Browne, C. S.; No. 234 Pte. Burr, J. C.; No. 543 Pte. Bailey, L. E.; No. 239 Pte. Campbell, C. S.; No. 240 Pte. Collins, A.; No. 241 Pte. Cole, A. J. R.; No. 538, Pte. Cumber, H. S.; No. 533, Pte. Coverton, J. G.; No. 243, Pte. Dracott, F. H.; No. 245 Pte. Daniels, R. P.; No. 246 Pte. D'Cruz, E. H.; No. 247 Pte. Dover, D.; No. 249 Pte. Daniel, I. A.; No. 553 Pte. Davies, W.; No. 250 Pte. Ezekiel, M.; No. 545 Pte. Ewing, S. R.; No. 42 Pte. Freke, C. G.; No. 252 Pte. French, G. D.; No. 256 Pte. Ghyara, B. P.; No. 258 Pte. Gordon, E.; No. 259 Pte. Bonsalves, C.; No. 534 Pte. Gonsalves, F.; No. 551 Pte. Gilder, P. H. L. F.; No. 522 Pte. Hanckel, A. W.; No. 260 Pte. Hewson, G. M.; No. 261 Pte. Hakim, S. J.; No. 262 Pte. Hozdar, M. J.; No. 263 Pte. Hessing, W.; No. 265 Pte. Harman, R. W.; No. 263 Pte. Ingham, W. J.; No. 269 Pte. Inniss, J. W.; No. 270 Pte. Jall, A. M.; No. 271 Pte. Jacob, A.D.; No. 272, Pte. Jagirdar, K. R.; No. 273 Pte. Kent, R. J.; No. 274, Pte. Kaikobad, J. S.; No. 275 Pte. Kapadia, S. H.; No. 76, Pte. Khambatta, Kapadia, S. H.; No. 276, Pte. Khambatta, Pte. Katrak, S. N.; No. 282 Pte. Kirkpatrick, C. H.; No. 283 Pte. Lakdawalla, N. N.; No. 166 Pte. Liptrott, G.; No. 285 Pte. Maclachlan, R. B.; No. 286 Pte. Makidalal, R. K.; No. 287 Pte. Manning, F.; No. 288 Pte. Medora, M. C.; No. 290 Pte. McCabe, W. J.; No. 291 Pte. Marlow, G.; No. 292 Pte. Napier, O. H. L.; No. 293 Pte. Nania, D. D.; No. 295 Pte. Nickless, A.; No. 546 Pte. Powell, B. C.; No. 539 Pte. Pereira, O. S.; No. 297 Pte. Priestley, W.; No. 298 Pte. Patel, N. S.; No. 299 Pte. Pullen, G. T.; No. 300 Pte. Percival, P. E.; No. 536 Pte. Pilkington, H. S. H.; No. 547 Pte. Prior, J. S.; No. 302 Pte. Robson, G. T.; No. 303 Pte. Raju, S. P.; No. 525 Pte. Robertson, L.; No. 242 Pte. Rodgers, J.; No. 548 Pte. Robeire, J. A.; No. 549 Pte. Rodrigues, J.; No. 307 Pte. Scott, J. M.; No. 308 Pte. Shoubridge, H. O. B.; No. 309 Pte. Sukhadawalla, M. J.; No. 311 Pte. Samson, S. E.; No. 314 Pte. Southwell, H. B.; No. 320 Pte. Symons, A. J.; No. 321 Pte. Stothard, J. M.; No. 322 Pte. Thomson, D. A.; No. 326 Pte. Toulmin, D.; No. 328 Pte. Vincent, J.; No. 329 Pte. Watchmaker, P. T.; No. 331 Pte. Wolfe, J.; No. 526 Pte. Wood, F. P., B. 546. Postings Officers.—Officers are posted to companies as follows (Provisional).

"A" COMPANY.

Capt. Brewin, T. J.; Capt. Burns, W., Acting O. C. Coy.; Lieut. Grier, J. A. B.; 2nd-Lt. Howie, H. C.; Lieut. Stuart, M., Attached.

"D" COMPANY.

Capt. Rowan, T.; Capt. Fox, C. J. J., Acting Quartermaster; Capt. Cree Brown, R. S., Acting O. C. Coy.; Lieut. Hider, T. W. K.; Lieut. Eves, G. W.; Lieut. Brayne, A. F. L.; 2nd-Lieut. Pratt, H. E. H.; 2nd-Lieut. Pipe, T. S.; 2nd-Lieut. Beyts, C. A.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR' LEAGUE.

A public lecture under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League will be delivered tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Sandhurst High School, opposite N. Powell and Co. Girgaum, on "Fashion" by Prof. Narayan Keshav Beheray, of Nagpur.

YOUNG THEISTS UNION.

The Union will commence its first session of the year 1917, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Mukhashala (Prarthana Samaj), when Mr. D. V. Shrikhande will conduct the Opening Divine Service. "Cultivation of Divine Companionship" will be the subject of his Sermon.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditonary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mohammerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd June 1917. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 12-0 noon on that day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following persons will be elected members of the Society:—Dr. Miss Jerbai Pestonji Khambata, Dr. Socrates Noronha, Dr. Shivshankar Ramchandra Soneji and Dr. Bhairawnath Dinanath Khote. Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, F.R.C.S., will read a paper on "Intramural Intestinal Cyst."

TRAM AND MOTOR LORRY COLLIDE.

While tram car No. 46 and motor lorry No. 175 were going along Cruickshank Road towards Dhobi Talao on Wednesday, the latter being slightly in front turned towards the centre of the road to overtake some carts, when the front of the tram car collided with the side and rear of the lorry. This resulted in the front of the tram car being completely smashed.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD.

Mr. Wasudev R. Jayaker, residing at Naigaum Cross Road, has complained to the Police, loss of property consisting of valuables valued at Rs. 2,046 from a cup-board in his house on Wednesday night. It appears the burglar effected an entrance by removing two bars of a window.

B. S. D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

During the month of May 1917 356 animals and birds were admitted into the hospital for treatment and 260 were discharged cured. 49 were treated as out-patients besides 287 treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients at their dispensaries at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

Cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the same month was 400.

HIGH COURT OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual October Vacation from Thursday the 11th October to Saturday the 27th October, 1917, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays. Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation.

INDIAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following persons have become members of the above Association paying the donations shown against their names:—Sir Visanji Trikamji Rs. 200, Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napu Rs. 100, Sheth Khimji Asar Virji Rs. 125, Sheth Mulji Jaitha and Co. Rs. 100, Sheth Keshavji Dewji Hirji Rs. 100, Sheth Ramnarayanji Harnandraiji Rs. 200, Sheth Rao Bahadur Bachhraj Jamnalalji Rs. 100, Sheth Tarachand Joharmalji Rs. 100, Sheth Cheniram Jesraj Rs. 100, Sheth Ganeshlalji Sobhagmalji Rs. 100, Sheth Dharsi Nanji and Co. Rs. 100 and Laxmidas Ravji Tairsi Rs. 100.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Seats will be reserved for ladies attending the sittings of the Conference, which commence on the 30th instant at the University Convocation Hall. Tickets for ladies intending to be present are now available and can be had from the Honorary Secretaries at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment Re 1 per ticket. As only one hundred lady visitors' tickets have been issued they should be applied for early.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

There was very little doing in the share market and owing to the want of business prices were quoted slightly easier. Both jutes and coals were affected by the general slackness. Great Indian Phosphates Co's shares, a new company, of which Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. are the managing agents were dealt in at a premium. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 13-12; Bengal 800, 802, 804; Bhalgora 38-4; Burra Dhemo 12-6, 12-8; Jumoni 10-6; Kuardi 17-4, 17-8; New Kendah 13-8; Samla Kendra 19, 19-4; Singaran B 12-4, 12-8; Standard 44-9 to 45-4; Teetulmuri 15-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 218, 219-8; Belvedere (ord) 354; Clive (ord) 136-12, 136, 136-8, 134; Delta (ord) 370, 371; Fort William (ord) 148; Gourepore (pref.) 100; Kamarhatty (ord) 308, 302.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref.) 101; Bank of Bengal 1455; Bengal Paper (ord) 78; Bisra Stone Lime 35; Boreas Cotton (ord) 135; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 150; Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 58; Great Indian Phosphates 7; Titaghur Paper (ord) 135; Triton Insurance 51, 53, 56.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-4 to 66-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

TOTAL EXEMPTION TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

CASE OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal, consisting of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lt.-Col. R. B. Low (members), resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the Military authorities.

The Tribunal granted exemption from all military service and training except such as he could perform outside office hours to Mr. B. Hyde, who is in charge of the electrical works of Messrs. Bradbury & Co. Mr. H. Brady, who applied for a revision of the previous order passed by the Tribunal refusing exemption to Mr. Hyde, said the firm was very short-handed in respect of European staff.

The Tribunal then dealt with the case of Mr. L. A. Morrison of Crowder and Co., who said what he wanted was that he should not be sent out of Bombay for any length of time. Ninety per cent. of the business done by them had something to do with Government work. The Tribunal told him to get a letter from Mr. Crowder stating exactly what amount of military duty he could do without interfering with the business of the firm, and that in a case like this the application should be confirmed by the Government department with which the firm had dealings.

MR. BREWIN OF THE "BRITON."

The Tribunal reconsidered the order of exemption granted to Mr. A. H. Brewin of the "Briton." The President said the previous order had been passed on the ground that Mr. Brewin was the sole European member of the staff and that if he was taken away from work the publication of his paper would cease. The Tribunal now understood that it was not correct that he was the only European member of the staff.

In answer to a question by Captain Sheppard, Mr. Brewin said one Mr. Shepherd helped him with contributions, but was not on his staff. He was still the only European member of the staff.

The President said the previous order would stand.

The Tribunal extended to the 31st December, the period of exemption granted to Mr. J. Williams and Mr. W. A. McNally who are in the employ of Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Company, who supply motor trolleys and have a contract with the Post Office.

STAFF OF SHAW WALLACE & CO.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of five of their assistants on the installation staff of the Burma Oil Co. Two of these were granted total exemption for three months and three were put in the "reserve" class to be considered over 41 years of age for the purpose of military training.

EXEMPTION FOR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Tribunal next dealt with several applications from the heads of Government departments, who applied for exemptions for revenue collectors, forest officers, college professors and others. Exemptions were granted in all cases except in two, in one of which the Secretary to Government, General Department, applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. P. W. Monie, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. It was stated that the Government regretted they could not spare for the Defence of India Force the services of Mr. Monie, whose duties as Municipal Commissioner were very heavy and a good deal of whose time outside office hours was taken up by inspection work.

CAPT. SHEPPARD'S QUERY.

Captain Sheppard said Mr. Monie's predecessor was a most active volunteer. He thought the public would like to know what principle the Government had followed in making this application.

The President said he did not think they could refuse to exempt Mr. Monie. Personally he thought he was in a position similar to Mr. Monie's, but no exemption had been asked for him.

Captain Sheppard said it was not clear why total exemption should have been asked for in Mr. Monie's case and not in other analogous cases, and the public would welcome a declaration of policy which guided the Government in this matter.

TOTAL EXEMPTION GRANTED.

The Tribunal granted total exemption to Mr. Monie and made a note of Captain Sheppard's observation.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

In the case in which the Director of Public Instruction asked for exemption on behalf of Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Mr. A. C. Farran, Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Mr. C. J. Sisson, Professor of English, Elphinstone College, Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent of Pottery, Sir J. J. School of Art, and Mr. A. R. Burnett Hurst, Professor of Statistics. Captain Sheppard said college professors and others engaged in teaching work got nearly four months' leave in a year and he enquired if in view of this fact it was necessary to ask for exemption.

The President said they would make a reference to Government on the point raised by Captain Sheppard and would reserve decision.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

The Tribunal passed a similar order in the application in which the Surgeon-General had applied for total exemption on behalf of twenty-four military students at the Grant Medical College.

Captain Sheppard said practically all these students except two were in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The President said he thought there was some misunderstanding on the part of the Surgeon-General in applying for total exemption.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-morrow.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF PERIODICAL INSPECTION

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of issuing licenses to electrical contractors for carrying out and supervising electric installations in the City and of providing for a periodic inspection of all such installations, state in their report that after carefully considering the matter in consultation with the Commissioner, they are of opinion that it is obviously desirable that only competent contractors should be allowed to carry out or supervise the work of electric installation in the City. The Committee, recommend that Government may be moved to take such measures as they may deem necessary to ensure that only competent contractors are employed to carry out the work of installation. The Committee, however, see no necessity to ask for special arrangements for inspecting the installations periodically. If the installation work is efficiently carried out in the first instance, there will be little need for frequent inspections.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir in a minute attached to the report says:—

No case has been made out to approach Government on this subject. How many accidents have occurred in Bombay from badly installed light and fan installations? One instance was brought to the notice of the Committee, but is not mentioned in the report. As long as the installation is not dangerous to life (and nothing has been shown to prove that installations in Bombay are) the house-owner should be at liberty to have either cheap or expensive materials for his installation. He is after all the best judge of his own requirements.

Sir D. E. Wacha in another minute says:—

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir is right; but he should know that the suggestion is made to the Government as a precaution. It may be that accidents are rare. But is it not good for establishing perfect confidence among the citizens to recommend the Government to license competent contractors only? Indeed such a precaution would keep old contractors on their good behaviour. It would be a deterrent to scamping work or installing with cheap and inferior materials. Forewarning in this matter is forearming.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into and report on the measures necessary for providing open spaces in the City, have submitted a further report in continuation of their first report, dated the 27th March 1916. It was stated in the previous report of the Committee that the Commissioner had been requested to bring up specific proposals for the acquisition of some area out of the low-lying ground between DeLisle Road and Worli Road or any other suitable plots that might be available in the northern part of the Island. With regard to this proposal the Commissioner estimates that it would cost Rs. 4,00,000 to acquire about 13 acres of land suggested as being suitable for recreation purposes, and that a further sum of Rs. 10,000 would be necessary to provide for the drainage of storm-water. Considering the amount involved and considering also the present state of Municipal finances and the important works that have to be urgently provided for, particularly for the drainage and water supply of the City, the Committee regret they are unable to recommend the acquisition of any open spaces at present.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha has submitted the following minute in connection with the above:—

Of course the condition of our finances at present will not permit our spending any considerable sums of money on finding healthy vacant grounds "and not your low-lying, cheap and insanitary areas" for popular recreation. To me it is a matter of regret that no Municipal Commissioner has yet been able to soar above parochial interests and view this question from the larger, broader, and more vital point of sanitation. The finance problem is always with us. We whined and lamented when the revenue was half a crore and we whine and lament when it is now nearly 1½ crores and I suppose we will go on shedding crocodile tears over the paucity of finance whenever this question of recreation ground for the people is mooted. That is not a statesmanlike view of the matter. It has to be viewed sanitarily. Here is the frightful disease of tuberculosis increasing. Is it not the case that were a large mass of the poorer population to go daily out in the open within a few hundred or thousand yards of their lowly ill-ventilated, ill-lighted huts, we should to a certain extent mitigate the ravages of tuberculosis? I for one would cordially vote for a sanitary loan of say even 25 lakhs of rupees in order to buy desirable and eligible sanitary vacant areas where we can plant recreation grounds for the benefit of the vast masses who constantly live in an atmosphere which is far from healthy. It is a pity that there is so much of cant, unmitigated cant about finance in this connection.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in another minute says:—

I agree with Mr. Wacha. I do not think the finances of the Corporation cannot bear the estimated expenditure for acquiring the land.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in his minute writes:—

The provision of open spaces is as much of importance as drainage and water supply in an overcrowded city like Bombay wherein phthisis and other lung diseases are increasing by leaps and bounds and infant mortality is appalling on account of respiratory diseases.

DEATH OF MR. E. D. FLYNN.

Mr. Ernest Daniel Flynn, aged 55, who was living in the Watson's Annexe, on the Apollo Bunder, suddenly took ill on the night of the 19th instant, and died before any help could be rendered. The deceased was suffering from rheumatism for some time past and was living all alone.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIVE EVENTS SUBSTITUTED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 21.

The Secretary of the Bangalore Races has notified that five events which have not filled in have been cancelled and that other events have been substituted in their places. The Farm Plate and the Aubry Jones Plate on the first day have been cancelled and substituted by the Aubry Jones Plate, Handicap for C. B. horses and the Naval, Military and Civil Service. Plate for horses bona-fide and unconditionally the property of members of these services.

The C. B. Plate and Leonida's Purse on the second day have been substituted by Leonida's Purse, handicap for maiden C. B. horses and the Cantoment Plate for ponies owned by officers of the services.

On the third day instead of the Grand Plate there will be a Consolidation Race for horses that have started for Naval, Military and Civil Service Plate but not won.

Entrance for substituted events closes on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP GORAKHPUR BANK.

SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

An application has been made in the Allahabad High Court for winding up the Gorakhpur Bank Ltd., which was founded in 1895. Its shares capital at present was Rs. 3,00,000 fully paid up, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, and its present working capital including deposits and reserve fund was between 14 and 15 lakhs. The Directors of the company suspended payment from the 30th May 1917. Affidavits filed stated that at present there were only three directors viz Mr. Jugal Kishore, Vakil, Mr. Mohamad Abid Ali Khan and Mr. Ajodhia Das, Barrister, A suit has been instituted by the Bank against Mr. Ajodhia Das and other directors for the recovery of Rs. 9,26,000 on the ground of misconduct, negligence, misfeasance, etc. It appeared from the plaint of the suit which had been filed by the Bank against its late Managing Director and other directors that for the last seven years the Bank had made no profits and the defendants are alleged to have been putting forward false balance sheets before shareholders and recommending and paying dividends at the rate of nine per cent. per annum absorbing Rs. 27,000 annually. Thus a sum of Rs. 1,89,000 had been illegally misapplied, misappropriated, and misspent by the defendants. The new board went through the accounts and are alleged to have discovered fraud, negligence, misfeasance, etc., on the part of the defendants. His Lordship issued notice and fixed the date for hearing.

FATAL FALL FROM RAILWAY TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 21.

As the 3 up mail entered Ywadaw station at 5-35 yesterday morning, an old European lady, Mrs. Paddonrop was seen falling out of her carriage in which were two children. Shortly after, the lady died on the platform from severe injuries received by the fall. It appears that she went to see whether chota hazri was available and the door not being properly locked swung open and she fell out.

CATTLE FARM AT KARACHI.

The Bombay Government have approved of the establishment of a cattle farm near Karachi for the improvement and conservation of the Karachi breed of milch cattle.

(Continued from Column 6.)

229148 "Christie"; 6th, No. 203411 "Burra Slam"; 7th, No. 233335 "Friend"; 8th, No. 227805 "Clifford"; 9th, No. 230578 "Strick Syndicate"; 10th, No. 207253 "Hopeful"; 11th, No. 221333 "Frenchi"; 12th, No. 233094 "K.S.B."; 13th No. 208171 "Allen".

It is understood that the first prize has been drawn by Miss L. Cuttriss of Shillong.

SECUNDERABAD LUCKY BAG

ORGANISED UNDER NIZAM'S PATRONAGE.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 21.

Mrs. Stuart Fraser is organising a big lucky bag in aid of the local Ladies' War Relief Association and Entertainment Fund for the British and Indian sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here. His Highness the Nizam and many ruling princes have already made handsome gifts to be utilised as prizes and efforts are being made to collect more and make the bag a memorable one. The drawing will take place publicly during a Grand Fete to be held at Hyderabad Residency about the middle of August. Prizes from patrons and donors will be welcomed by Mrs. Fraser, the Residency, Bolaram.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The second day of July, 1917, has been appointed as the day for drawing and issuing prizes in connection with war lotteries. May I suggest to the Government of Bombay through the medium of your paper that this day should be gazetted a holiday in the city of Bombay? The people of Bombay are very enthusiastic for results.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI FAKIRJI GOTLA.

Bombay, June 20, 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

EXCEEDS 44 CRORES.

NATIVE STATES' CON- TRIBUTION INCLUD

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 21st June 1917
Rs. 41,21,26,522.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bombay –	**10,57,80,600**
Bengal –	**10,47,85,900**
United Provinces ..	**3,21,31,500**
Punjab ..	**3,17,71,200**
Madras ..	**2,30,88,600**
Burma ..	**2,04,58,400**
Minor Administrations	**1,93,47,300**
Central Provinces ..	**75,68,100**
Bihar and Orissa ..	**53,31,100**
Assam	**9,02,600**
	Rs. 35,13,65,300

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Gwalior	**88,21,100**
Hyderabad	**75,00,000**
Mysore	**55,83,600**
Bahawalpur	**40,00,000**
Baroda	**32,38,400**
..	**Rs. 2,91,43,100**
Post Office ..	**Rs. 3,16,18,122**

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 21-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	125	1 84,400
War Bonds ..	8,425	6,61,975
Cash Certificates..	12 345-12	13,28 530
Rs.	..20,895-12	21,74,905

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

The Accountant-General, Bombay writes:—

In their Notification No. 1357-F dated the 15th June 1917, (published at page 1074 of the Gazette of India of the 16th idem, Part I), the Government of India announced that applications for the payment of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan in England in the shape of British Treasury Bills would be received by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, between the 16th June 1917 and the 31st October 1917.

It will probably be convenient to applicants in Bombay to present the applications at my office. It has accordingly been arranged that such applications will be received at my office between the dates specified above. The particulars will be telegraphed by me to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, but, otherwise, the procedure outlined in the Notification will remain unchanged.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB WAR LOTTERY.

RESULT OF DRAWINGS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The drawings of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club first five lakh war lottery took place last night at the Club House. Attendance was very poor, only a few members of the Club and representatives of the local press attending. The lottery did not quite fill, Rs. 3,74,470 only being collected. The drawing commenced at 9-20 p.m. and finished at 11-25 p.m. So far as the first 13 prizes were concerned, both prize and ticket numbers were drawn and nom-de-plumes given, but for the remaining 500 prizes only tickets were drawn and these were taken down consecutively. The first prize was for Rs. 74,894, the second for Rs. 37,447, third for Rs. 18,723, then came ten prizes of Rs. 7,489 each, and then 500 prizes of Rs. 300 each. The prize number, ticket number, and nom-de-plume of the first thirteen prizes are respectively as under:—

1st, No. 227995 "L.C."; 2nd, No. 234401 "Tom O'Shanter"; 3rd, No. 233964 "M.N."; 4th, No. 204082 "Allo"; 5th, No.—

(Continued in Column 5.)

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 22, 1917.

"THE SYMMETRY OF THE SHRINE."

"It is the business of statesmen to effect by policy what revolution would effect by force." (*Disraeli*).

One dominant fact in the policy which governs this country is the apparent unchangeable adherence of the bureaucracy to the ideas and methods of old times. It is also a well-known fact in the political life not only of this but almost all other countries that amid all the changes of times and personalities it is the permanent official who nearly always governs. In the case of India, Viceroys and Governors may come and go but it is the "heaven-born" Civil Service that really rules and dictates policies. You might find among this hierarchy now and again a Wedderburn, a Cotton, an O'Donnell who are able to feel the heart-throbs of the people and to respond accordingly; who set out to institute necessary reforms but who find themselves embarassed and obstructed by an unseen force—a force that defeats all their dreams and hopes. What is this force? It is the entrenchment, the barricade of overweening pride of power from behind which the bureaucrat has uptill now defied all assailants. But the times are changed now. Bureaucracies all the world over are having big dents made in their shields. Their barricades are crumbling away. The Indian bureaucracy is not insensitive to the spirit of the times. Hence all this activity to be marked just now in internments, gubernatorial fulminations and *communiqués*. It has come to know that its "grand quintessential sublimation of political wisdom and virtue" is already at a discount. Its vested interests are in jeopardy, and the time-spirit will not take a denial. But like the great family of barnacles, living on the ship of State, dull, pedantic, hide-bound, they still apparently think themselves unconquerable and omnipotent. Like the Bourbons they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Lest we should be thought one-sided or prejudiced in our view we would quote the opinion of one of the recognised champions of the Civil Service. "The "Pioneer" of Allahabad (in one of the lucid intervals to which it is liable) wrote sometime in 1908 as follows about the Indian bureaucracy:—

> "The most perfect system of administration which the world has ever seen has come to be regarded by many,—and in increasing numbers,—as a top-heavy bureaucratic hierarchy, Byzantine in method, if not in spirit, hide-bound by precedent and theory, detached from practical conditions, mechanical and doctrinaire. . . . One of the first necessities of the time is to prune off Government action, to let in light and shade. This will not be easy for officials struggling after perfections, and they will have to be baptized again; to adore what they have burnt and burn what they have adored; to look to substance, not to form; to distinguish (the most difficult thing in the world) between means and ends; to find out what the people want and what they ought to want; to value compromise; to meet one's adversary in the way, and, above all to leave things alone."

One wonders if we have at all moved forward since 1908! This same indictment if framed by an Indian paper might conceivably have sufficed to set the Press Act or some other of the equally handy measures available in motion. What a world of mischief might be averted if the Indian bureaucracy would develop a sense of humour and not take everything written against them as spiteful or vindictive. Every one playing a part in the field of politiis must have a two-fold personality. It follows that all politicians, bureaucrats or non-bureaucrats when they are attacked are attacked in their political personality and not in their private personality. For instance the late Joseph Chamberlain was once called "Judas" by an Irish member. The great scientist Tyndall once wrote of Gladstone when he became a Home Ruler that, "In more patriotic times the statesman would have lost his traitorous head." In more recent times Mr. Asquith has not only been called a traitor but some papers went even the length of suggesting his impeachment. Sir Edward Carson, who four years ago threatened a rebellion against his King and country, is to-day a member of the Cabinet. But did the Governments of the times intern or otherwise punish their attackers? They had at least the sense of proportion to understand that in political warfare hard hitting was to be expected. They did not think the attacks were setting the Thames on fire or endangering the safety of the Empire. In political warfare it is impossible to attack measures or policies without inferentially attacking men. There are few political problems that are not to a certain extent influenced by the men or men behind the problem. Are not several of the English papers carrying on a regular campaign of "calumny" against recognised authorities, against ministers, against the Cabinet and still the British Government does not think of interning the editors of the papers in question. "The Nation" has been attacking the Government and their measures in terms compared to which the writings of Indian newspapers are like the cooing of a dove. Yet Mr. Massingham enjoys the liberties of a free citizen while Mrs. Besant is interned with her lieutenants Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia. The actual Irish rebels who waged a war against their King are set at liberty while hundreds of political suspects are still incarcerated in Indian jails. When such things happen, when the liberties of men and women are curtailed, when free and constitutional discussion of matters affecting the very breath of their lives is stifled under threats of punishment Government must be prepared for outspoken condemnation. A spade must be called a spade. Euphemism has its uses but not in serious controversies where the truth has to be uttered, however unpalatable it may be. The late Robert Knight (the Proprietors and Editor of the "Statesman" will please note) wrote in 1880 as follows:—

> There is a want of earnetness in the ordinary political life of the country (England) that is rapidly becoming an anachronism, in the midst of the religious awakening that surrounds us. . . . To use the simple, earnest language of conviction upon any subject is bad form and vulgarity to which no "superior person" ever stoops. The disease was long since manifest in the Press, the leading journals priding themselves upon their command of a tone so neutral and colourless, as to have become an affection almost as pronounced as the Euphuistic absurdities of the Stuart time. . . . It cannot be too earnestly insisted upon, that journalism implies a public trust, and carries with it, whether we will or no, responsiblities of a moral order. Every journalist is under an implied pledge to his readers, that he will tell them the very truth of things as he apprehends it. If he errs as to facts, it must be honest, unconscious error into which he has fallen, and not the twisting and distortion of matters to suit a purpose or cause he has in hand. Journalism of any other order is an offence against morals and the just abhorrence of upright minds . . . In the head there can be no clear vision, while the heart and sympathies of a man are wrong."

Lord Pentland by his now historical speech has ruffled the calm waters of Indian political life. When he said in his speech that he "carried" with him members of his Legislative Council and other right-thinking politicians, he was labouring under an astounding delusion. Instead of the members of his Council and other sane politicians supporting him, they all denounced his views. He then tried to defend his policy on the tight-rope of a quibbling communiqué with still more miscalculated and disastrous results. He finished up with the indefensible internment of Mrs. Besant, and we are still in the throes of the climax. When he was appointed Governor expectations were entertained of him by reason of his previous associations with British Liberalism. But like others he has succumbed to his environment. Perhaps he will, like Lord Carmichael, give a parting kick to the bureaucracy and say he meant to do good to the Indians but was tied to the bureaucratic chariot hand and foot and had to do many things against his conscience. If so, we hope that both he and Lord Carmichael will, with their return to the free atmosphere of England, show by words and deeds that they retain a corner in their hearts for the people of India whose hopes they broke by breaking their own principles both in spirit and letter.

It seems from present-day events that the constitutional agitation for Self-Government, or Home Rule, whatever you may choose to call it,—just as the rose would smell as sweet by *any* name,—has unbalanced the minds of India's rulers. It seems as if they have awakened suddenly to the consciousness of an unsuspected danger and are passing from the extreme of self-complacency and self-confidence to that of the most intense alarm and distrust. If only they had imagination, if they would read past history aright, if they would have more confidence and trust in the people, there would be no need of scenting danger where danger does not exist. The history of Roman Provincial administration is apropos. Arnold says: "The great merit of Roman administration of the provinces was its pliancy and adaptability. The Romans were not cursed with the passion for uniformity; and as Tacitus said of them they valued the reality of the Empire and disregarded its empty show." The soul of the bureaucracy in India is wedded to "empty show." It is still enamoured of "the symmetry of the shrine" which it built, but is not concerned with the spirit of the devotion that is offered there. Freeman wrote: "The extension of equal rights to all the subjects of a common master was after all a very poor substitute for a national independence or for full federal or municipal freedom." That is exactly what the Indians are fighting for and which the bureaucracy resists. We do not wish to live in a "dead world," a world "without any active political life, without self-government and without ambition; a world which has peace and material prosperity perhaps, but no freedom and self-respect." The bureaucracy, in its wisdom, always advises us to begin reform with local self-government, with municipalities, etc. But municipal life is only an element of national life. Besides, what of the contention of its own protagonist, the "Pioneer," that the bureaucracy is top-heavy and therefore it requires reforming at the top, that is, from the Executive Council of the Viceroy downwards. This is what the Congress and the Muslim League demand and the issue is not to be side-tracked. One recalls Arnold's world: "The weakness of those who have conquered and ruled with eminent success, is to be sceptical with regard to the fitness of others to a similar work." It is the object of the Home Rule movement to conquer that scepticism in regard to India. The destinies of India are in the hands ultimately of the British democracy which does not believe in the cult of supermen, and we have faith and hope that, in spite of repressions and humiliations the dawn of a brighter day for India is being brought nearer by the very acts of the bureaucracy.

DISINGENUOUS!

The "Madras Mail" is not content with the notoriety that it has already gained for its anti-Congress propaganda and more recently for its "as in duty bound" attacks on Mr. Gandhi. The decision of Messrs. Jinnah and Petit to become members of the Home Rule League has given the journal occasion, as might have been expected, for fresh outbursts. It affects to see no reason why "these patriots," who had hitherto held aloof from the League should now become members. In its profound ignorance of the currents of thought that underlie the stream of Indian Nationalism, it has tried to infer from their past abstention from formal membership of the League that they have hitherto considered 'India's millions' unfit to govern themselves!

The forceful letter which we published yesterday from Mr. Jehangir Petit disposed, in anticipation, of the point so laboriously worked up by the "Mail." "Owing to certain differences between Mrs. Besant and myself," wrote Mr. Petit, "I had hitherto stood aloof from this movement; but in view of the repressive measures taken against it, I have now joined the Home Rule League and mean to do my utmost to advance its cause." Mr. Petit gave an additional very good and all-sufficing reason for his action: "I see nothing wrong in the Home Rule movement and I earnestly, sincerely and whole-heartedly sympathise with it." But assuming for the sake of argument that the contention of the "Mail" is correct, the point still remains that the Government cannot and ought not to make an excuse of any differences that may exist among the people, for suppressing an otherwise perfectly legitimate and constitutional movement. Such action would not only be unfair but totally contradictory of the principle of British constitution. In the circumstances created by Lord Pentland, Indian National leaders have chosen the only course consistent with national integrity, honour and solidarity. Nor need the "Mail" be so unnecessarily disingenuous. English history and constitutional usage furnish innumerable instances of such union and coordination in the face of a grave crisis. A recent and sufficiently important instance was the formation of Mr. Asquith's Coalition Ministry when national safety demanded the sinking of party ties and interests. As well might the "Mail" have twitted Mr. Bonar Law for not agreeing to serve under a Liberal Prime Minister earlier in the day! Similarly the present War Cabinet affords a pretty striking case in point. If it were not for the common enemy Sir Edward Carson would not be sitting cheek by jowl with Mr. Lloyd George. We should apologise to our readers for taking the "Mail" seriously, but as there is reason to suppose that it may be filling the role of an inspired apologist at the present moment it is perhaps just as well to show it up. There need be no particular surprise as to the quality of its reasoning: nothing in that line would surprise us after the intellectual traits revealed by Lord Pentland in the course of his historic interview with Mrs. Besant.

Notes of the Day.

Open Spaces in Bombay.

We do not think that the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to report on the measures necessary for providing additional open spaces in the city have sufficiently realised their mission. Their report, published elsewhere, disposes of the whole thing by observing that considering the large amount,—about Rs. 4,10,000,—required for the proper drainage and conversion into an open space of a low-lying plot of ground between DeLisle Road and Worli Road and the present state of the municipal finances, they are unable to recommend acquisition of any open spaces at present. But the public may ask, are there no other available plots of ground, open or builded upon which could be acquired and converted into open spaces if such are urgently needed in the interests of the health of Bombay's teeming population? Are the Committee going to sit with folded hands, because just at present there is financial stringency? As Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha has emphatically put it, the question should be viewed from the broader and more vital view-point of sanitation. If indeed the Corporation is in financial straits, why not, as Sir Dinshaw has suggested, go in for a *sanitary loan* in order to buy desirable and eligible sanitary vacant areas where the Corporation can open recreation grounds for the benefit of the vast masses living in extremely insanitary dwellings? If seems to us that, as Sir Dinshaw put it, there is far too much of "cant, unmitigated cant about finance."

The Spirit of America.

Though Hindenburg and Bethmann-Hollwegg have outwardly told the world that in launching upon a campaign of unrestricted submarinism they had already taken into account the extreme probability, if not certainty, of the United States being obliged to go over, to the enemies of the "Fatherland," they must have realised in their heart of hearts that they were playing a losing game of tremendous and crushing odds. But the over-calculating Teuton intellect must have failed to grasp, as usual, significance of America's entry into the war and the extent of the resources at the command of that great Democracy of the New World. Germany, must be already regretting that she staked America's friendship in an evil hour. However, that be, to the Allied and to what is left of the Neutral world, the real spirit in which America has entered the arena is patent to-day. It is this spirit working in combination with the more conventional democratic spirit of Europe, which will prove the decisive factor in the last stages of the world-struggle.

The Younger Generation.

How even the younger generation of Americans are entering into the tion of Americans are entering into the mood of the struggle will appear from the following passage from the letter of an American university professor addressed to Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., and quoted in "The Times". Describing the attitude of the student-world of America, this professor wrote:—

> "We are in for this war in no half-hearted way. Every ounce of treasure, brains and bodily vigour will be at the service of our Allies as fast as we can get ready. Every university in the land has pledged all the resources of its medical and engineering plant to the service of the nation. Every student alumnus, and member of the Faculty, is already registered on a card as to every talent he can give to the warring State; and those cards are either in the hands of the Government, or on the way there. One month ago I could not have believed it possible. To-day it is the most patent reality. Germany may sneer at us; but we, seeing all these happenings, realize what an awful thing it is to rouse a nation of 100 million souls to such a pitch of indignant wrath. Even the German-Americans, most of them are with us. We are all bent on doing something for the brave British nation, which at such frightful cost, has stood like a mighty bulwark against the brutal assaults made upon civilization. To me there is the inspiring thought that once more England and America, mother and daughter, sit hand in hand in the great Council Chamber of the nations. May we never part again; but in perfect sympathy work together for the peace and progress of the world!"

A greater disillusionment even than what they have achieved so far is in store for the Huns.

Iron Cross.—A Joke!

The Iron Cross scandal in the Kaiser's Army is becoming more and more ridiculous as the desperateness of the situation on the German front in the Western theatre increases. In mail week, with the support of the whole House, including the Conservaties, a Radical deputy, Herr Muller, discussed the iron crosses scandal. According to Herr Muller, the iron cross is now a joke in the army, which says that the rain of orders in the rear is as heavy as the rain of bullets at the front. Iron crosses of the Second Class having become valueless, there is now general misuse of iron crosses of the First Class. Herr Muller said that the infantry at the front are given fewer decorations than men who have never been under fire, men who have never seen prisoners except in the camps, railway officials, commissariat officers, clerks in Government offices in Germany, army cooks, and officers' servants.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda left Ootacamund yesterday under usual salute for Baroda.

Shrimant Himate Bahadur Anandrao Gaekwar, eldest brother to his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and ex-General, Baroda Army, died yesterday morning of pneumonia after being ill for a few days only.

The Bombay Government have appointed Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., R.I.M., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Commodore Walter Lumsden, C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., resigned.

The Government of Bengal has made a grant of Rs. 10,000 to Miss Cleghorn to continue her research relating to silk rearing.

Major E. H. S. James arrived in Bangalore on Wednesday, and assumed charge of office as First Assistant Resident from Major St. J. Tucker leaving for Tonk.

Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, has taken an extension of privilege leave till 5th July.

Mr. Gilman leaves Ooty for Madras on the 28th instant, returning on the 20th July. From 8th to 14th July he will make a tour of inspection in the Criminal Settlements. He will spend some days in Madras in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Madras Volunteer Guards of which he is Commandant.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as an additional member of the Priority Committee, Bombay, constituted for the purpose of advising Government on applications for certificates of priority for the supply of stores and plant ordered from the United Kingdom.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Shrikrishna Gunaji Velinker, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Vakil, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji Satawalla, Bar-at-Law; Mr. J. Hajeebhoy, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Captain, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Balkrishna Keroba Mantri, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Hakim Badrudin Tyabji, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Jaykrishna H. Majmudar, Bar-at-Law; Mr. M. Saadudin Khan, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai Mehta Solicitor; Mr. Framroz Jamshedji Ginwalla, Solicitor; Mr. Jehangir Pirozsha M. Mehta, Solicitor; Mr. Sorab Dadabhoy Bhedwar, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Sulleman M. Manga, Bar-at-Law; Mr. G. A. Somji, Solicitor; Mr. M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. C. A. Vakil, Solicitor.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE AT VAUXAILLON.

ITALIAN GAINS ON ASIAGO PLATEAU.

ACUTE PLIGHT OF CENTRAL POWERS.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

POSITIONS ON MONCHY-LE-PREUX RE-CAPTURED.

ENEMY'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 21.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We have recaptured the posts east of Monchy-le-Preux from which the enemy drove us on Monday.

The enemy yesterday night delivered heavy bombardment north of the Souchez river and three times unsuccessfully counter-attacked the positions he lost yesterday.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We completely repulsed a fresh counter-attack by the enemy north of the Souchez river. The weather did not favour flying yesterday, but aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery with good results. We brought down two German aeroplanes and two of ours are missing.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

THE CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 21.

The Admiralty announces that an enemy submarine sank the British transport Cameronian on June 2nd with a small number of troops on board. Fifty-two troops and eleven of the crew including the captain are missing.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 21.

The Admiralty says:—During the week 2,897 merchantmen arrived at ports in the United Kingdom and 2,993 sailed. Twenty-seven vessels over 1,600 tons and five under were sunk. Thirty-one were unsuccessfully attacked.

NO BRITISH ORDER OF CHIVALRY FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that enemy aliens would be deprived of membership of any British order of chivalry. (Loud cheers.)

DECLINE IN MORAL OF GERMAN ARMY.

TIME TO FRAME UP FOR A KNOCKOUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes:—Although much has been written regarding the decline in German moral which is not borne out by tangible results, still when the statements of prisoners from all parts of Germany are unanimous on the definite points in this connection, these statements may fairly be taken to reflect what is generally being said in the Fatherland and in the Army.

DEPRESSION IN THE ARMY.

One fact which they bring out is that the German Army is not so ignorant of "The Truth" as is generally imagined. It is to-day in much the same mood of depression as it was at the end of the Somme fighting. Prisoners are quite specific regarding the grounds for gloom and their information appears to be pretty up-to-date. They say that the German Army now realises that submarinism is not succeeding, that Russia is not making a separate peace and that America means business. They are also under no illusion as to the significance of the Messines victory.

The captured Bavarians declare that nothing but an iron discipline holds the forces together and that even this may not always prove infallible. They also admit that when ordered to counter-attack recently they showed such disinclination that they had to be stiffened by Sturmtruppen. Bitterness between troops of different States is marked and the Prussians are almost openly hated.

MANPOWER AND OTHER RESOURCES.

The man power problem is acute. Presence of youths of eighteen years in several divisions has been established. Moreover, officers have recently received definite orders to husband their resources. I repeat these statements without suggesting the extent of their significance but when it is realised that men are aware of the sufferings of the home people it is easy to believe that a dry rot is really sapping the enemy to a degree not generally suspected. The moral of it all is writ large enough for us to read. It is to strike hard with all force we can throw into the blows. It is time to frame up for knock-out when your adversary is groggy.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

ATTEMPT AT SECURING CZECH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

According to authoritative advices, Prague is at present the centre of a great revolutionary movement aiming at securing the Czech National Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal suffrage. Disturbances have broken out in several towns.

VIOLENT FIGHTING AT VAUXAILLON.

ENEMY'S ATTACK WITH LARGE FORCES.

GERMAN REPULSE SOUTH OF FILAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., June 21.

Last night's French communiqué says:—After bombardment mentioned in this afternoon's communiqué the Germans very violently attacked our positions on a kilometre front with large forces and succeeded in gaining a footing in a part of the first line trench east of Vauxaillon.

Another attempt south of Filain on the salient in our line east of Rozere Farm was resultless.

The artillery duel has been lively between Hurtebise and Chevreux and on the Verdun front in the sectors of Vachereauville and Chambrettes.

FRENCH POSITIONS BEING BOMBARDED.

GERMAN ATTACK SCATTERED IN MONT TETON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 21.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

The enemy at night-time strongly bombarded our positions from Ailette to the Laffaux Mill. There has been great reciprocal artillery firing in Mont Teton and the Mont Cornillet region. Our fire scattered and threw back to the enemy's own trenches the German attack.

MINE-SWEEPER STRIKES A MINE.

IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

A mine sweeper struck a mine in the Bay of Biscay and sank. The boiler explosion killed seven men.

A steamer engaged a submarine off the Spanish coast. The latter submerged.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON STRUMA FRONT.

ENEMY EMCAMPMENTS SUCCESSFULLY BOMBARDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., June 21.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says that the British air service successfully bombarded encampments in the Struma Valley north of Petrio. The artillery has been somewhat active in the neighbourhoods of Mayadag, Cerna Bend and north of Monastir.

AGE QUALIFICATION FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd, 8-15 p.m. June 21.

The House of Commons, by 291 votes to 25, has agreed to thirty as the age qualification for women voters.

The House adopted several Government amendments to the clause in the Electoral Bill relating to the votes of soldiers and sailors. Sir George Cave intimated that Government proposed that every soldier and sailor on active service should vote for the place of his home, or the place where he had a six months' residential qualification. The inhabitants of the Dominions residing here for six months would be entitled to a vote.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ON ASIAGO PLATEAU.

POSITIONS ON MOUNT ORTIGARA CARRIED

936 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 21.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We carried out a violent offensive on the Asiago Plateau. We damaged the enemy's defences at many points and made progress inflicting severe losses. We advanced over difficult ground and carried the formidable positions on Mount Ortigara, including the summit of Hill 2105. We took 936 prisosers, including 74 officers.

FREE RUSSIA'S ARMIES.

WILL NOT FAIL IN DUTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

General Brussiloff, replying to Sir William Robertson's congratulations, says in honour bound Free Russia's armies will not fail in their duty.

ALLIES' SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED FOR INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, June 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

M. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister, in a statement referred to the attitude of the Allies to the inactivity on the Russian front. He said the Allies clearly understood Russia's difficulties and had expressed willingness to await the results of the democratic re-organisation of the army and had not attempted to bring pressure to bear. The preliminaries were being arranged for the convocation of an inter-Allied conference.

He emphasised the frankness of relations with the American mission, the military section of which had gone to the front.

ANARCHISTS IN PETROGRAD

COMPELLED TO SURRENDER AND PLACED IN GAOL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PETROGRAD, June 20.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

Fifty anarchists with three machine-guns conveyed in taxicabs established themselves in buildings in a populous centre of the town. Two companies of guards and Cossacks surrounded the buildings and compelled the surrender of anarchists who were placed in gaol.

AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

INCIDENT CLOSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 21.

A telegram received in London announces that the incident connected with the American Note to China is closed. The facts are that when the Note was sent to the Allies on June 6th a similar communication probably owing to a misunderstanding was delivered at Peking without the other Powers being informed. After consultation the British, French and Japanese Governments replied to the Note. Great Britain agreed in principle to the views of America but intimated that owing to her position she could not take the steps proposed. She added that she shared the views of the United States regarding the desirability of tranquility in China.

DECREASE OF SICK RATE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 21.

Mesopotamia.—Since the last communiqué issued on 5th June there has been no fresh development to report. The situation remains quiet on all fronts. The sick rate during the last half of May shows a decrease of 55.85 per cent. as compared with similar figure for 1916.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AT LINDI.

GERMANS DRIVEN TOWARDS MTAMA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 21.

An official communiqué from East Africa says:—Beginning on June 10th we carried out operations at Lindi with the object of clearing the enemy out of the shores of the estuary of the Lukeledi river. Warships assisted us. We effected a surprise landing near Mrjeka and drove the Germans, who had mounted a naval-gun, in the direction of Mtama, 23 miles to the south-west. Our patrols destroyed the food depot at Utigeri, 29 miles south-west of Kilwa.

EXPULSIONS FROM GREECE.

103 REMOVED TO SECURE PLACES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
ATHENS, June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

Thirty-one persons are to be expelled and one hundred and three removed to places whence escape will be impossible. The former include Gounaris, Streit, General Dousmanis, Colonel Metaxas, Sayias, the leader of the Reservists and Livierators, a ring-leader in the events in December. The latter include the ex-Premiers Dragoumis, Skouloudis, and Lambros, Colonel Stratigos, Chief of the General Staff, General Hazzopoulos, formerly a Minister of War, Dr. Geroulanos, the Palace physician, and his German wife.

SUCCESSION IN GREECE.

GUARANTEEING POWERS AND TREATY OF 1863.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

Replying to a series of questions regarding Greece, Mr. Balfour stated that the Guaranteeing Powers were bound to maintain the Monarchy by the Treaty of 1863 which provided that the Greek Crown should pass to sons although it did not stipulate that succession should be by the order of primogeniture.

He knew nothing about the report that ex-King Constantine was coming to Great Britain.

KING CONSTANTINE AT LUGANO.

HOOTED AND THREATENED BY MOB.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

King Constantine was hooted on the evening of his arrival at Lugano. While walking along the lake front the mob was so threatening that the King fled to his hotel. He was forced to take refuge in a cafe en route, and later an automobile, escorted by the police, conveyed him to his hotel.

PRESENT SITUATION IN GREECE.

REGARDED TEMPORARY PENDING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S VOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

King Alexander has decided to reside in his uncle's country villa. This is regarded as a proof that the present situation is only temporary, pending the vote of the National Assembly.

RECONSTITUTION OF UNIFIED GREECE.

COMMITTEE OF FOUR TO RECOMMEND METHODS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. June 21.

A telegram from Athens says that the Government has decided to form a committee of four, including two Venezelists, to recommend methods of reorganising and reconstituting the unified Greece.

BRITISH MISSION IN AMERICA.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

AMERICANS WILL NOT TURN BACK.

MR. BALFOUR AT EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12 noon June 21.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association in his honour at which Mr. Asquith presided Mr. Balfour said that the limitless and unforgettable hospitality which the British Mission had received in America was not merely formal and external but obviously from the heart. He had been deeply impressed by the spontaneous exhibition of enthusiasm for the common cause of the world's freedom. The presence of the Mission was an occasion of this exhibition not the cause of it. I regard this Mission, Mr. Balfour said, as one of the most beneficent developments of international relations that has ever occurred in the world's history. (Cheers).

The American nation welcomed the opportunity offered by the Mission to manifest their deep moral and spiritual agreement with the policy of the Allies. That is the real significance of the Mission and its great result, the value of which cannot be measured in words but its effects will, I hope, outlast the life of the youngest of those whom I am now addressing.

I believe Anglo-American co-operation in this war is based not upon the fact that each has something to get out of it but upon the deep congruity and harmony of moral feeling and moral ideals. Therefore we may be certain that the United States will never leave us till the great aims for which we are fighting have been accomplished. (Cheers). There is nothing I am more certain of than this, that the United States having put their hand to the plough are not going to turn back. They are not going to refuse any sacrifice any more than we are to bring to happy fruition the policy on which the whole trend of international civilised evolution depends as far as human eyes and human powers of foresight can venture to penetrate into the future. (Cheers).

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN U. S.

NOT BEING CONSCRIPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

It appears that recruitment of British subjects in the United States will be voluntary. Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons to-day that they were not being conscripted.

AMERICAN SILVER FOR INDIA

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS FROM MARCH LAST.

Reuter's Telegram.
NEW YORK, June 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 21.

Shipments of silver to India via San Francisco started in March and between a million and a half and two million ounces have been sent monthly. A change was made because there were better facilities, lower freight rates and war insurance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET TO BE CLOSED.

SEQUEL TO RECENT SENSATIONAL ADVANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 21.

The Liverpool cotton market will be closed owing to the recent sensational movements.

ASSISTING INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA PLANTERS.

AUSTRALIA TO IMPORT FROM WITHIN BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

A telegram from Melbourne says that with a view to assisting the Indian and Ceylon planters, who are handicapped by tonnage shortage the Commonwealth Government has prohibited the importation of tea from outside the British Empire.

ACUTE PLIGHT OF CENTRAL POWERS.

ENEMY'S FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SOW DISCORD.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S GAME.

"NO HALFWAY HOUSE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND AUTOCRACY."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., June 21.

Mr. W. H. Barnes replying to the toast of "Victory of the Allies" at a dinner at Connaught Rooms in London, delivered his first speech as a member of the War Cabinet. He said that we were now at a time of abnormal importance in the progress of the war. He declared that heavy as the horrors, privations and sorrows experienced by the fighters and civilians of the Allied countries were, the Central Powers were feeling the conditions more than any others. Their losses were heavier and their plight was more acute owing to the necessity to rely on their dwindling resources. Their plight was the underlying bottom cause of the recent desperate attempts to arrange conferences at Stockholm and elsewhere, flooding Russia with German agents and of the German Government's frantic effort to sow discord among the opposing Governments and peoples.

RETURN TO *STATUS QUO ANTE* IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Barnes proceeded to point out that although German socialists and publicists had said much regarding the war aims and possible peace negotiations, the German Government itself had not committed itself to anything done at the peace conference or to any peace negotiations, to which its agents might succeed in committing the opposing Allied countries. This was the real danger of the present situation. The German Government was playing upon and endeavouring to exploit the world's war-weariness. The utmost at present obtainable from the German Government would be a return to *status quo ante*, but that was [illegible] sible. As Dr. Wilson had pointed [illegible] week in addressing the [illegible] Government, [illegible] issued forth [illegible] status [illegible] the [illegible] phasise and implant in the minds [illegible] fellow countrymen, especially [illegible] workmen. Many years prior to the [illegible] break of the war democratic peoples had strained every nerve to lighten the load of armaments, but the Central Powers on the contrary were bent not only on dominating their own peoples but, those beyond their borders. We stood for the principle of each nation living its own life in its own way. The Central Powers stood for letting each nation live as they ordered.

FIGHTING TO BE FREE FROM THE SWASHBUCKLER.

After dwelling on the hampering influences in the direction of internal and social reform of the Empire and its development owing to the burden imposed through armaments, Mr. Barnes said we have simply desired to maintain freedom and to be free from the swashbuckler and the cost of maintaining him. Every country must attain that, especially Germany. We were not out to fight the German people but we were out for the liberation of all peoples.

Continuing, Mr. Barnes paid a tribute to our Allies, both large and small, and said he hoped and believed the Russians would yet rally to the support of their own Government. He referred lengthily and eloquently to France as the "valiant champion of liberty at all times who had suffered, bled and struggled for freedom as no other people." The fight in which they were now engaged could not be lost, it would not be lost. If it were, he would cease to believe in any moral force in the world making for righteousness. "This war must, therefore, be fought out now. There is no halfway house and no compromise between democracy and autocracy. If we do not win it now, it merely means an armed truce in preparation for winning it later. I would rather face it now than leave it to be faced by our sons. There must be victory now if the world is to be worth living in for those coming after us."

CONGESTION IN TEA TRADE.

NO PROMISE FOR GREATER IMPORTATION FACILITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edward Goulding who asked whether his attention had been called to the congestion in the tea trade and whether he would take steps to facilitate the transport from India of at least the reduced shipments stipulated in February, Sir Chiozza-Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said that in view of the fact that at the end of May there were ninety million pounds of tea, of which two-thirds were Indian and Ceylon tea, in stock and in hand in Great Britain independently of other stocks and of our constantly diminishing tonnage it was impossible to promise grater importation facilities. The average monthly imports during 1917 had exceeded the quantity restriction of the imports, the Committee had recommended, to which the Prime Minister referred in a speech on February 23rd.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

WIDENING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

"J. P.'S ELECTIONS MUST GO."

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

MR. J. A. WADIA OPPOSES DR. SUKHIA.

MOTION REFERRED TO ELECTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. D. McBain presiding. The whole time of the Corporation was occupied in a lively discussion of Dr. Sukhia's propositions to widen the Municipal franchise. In the end the Corporation resolved that the matter be referred to the Election Committee for their consideration and report.

At the previous meeting the following proposition had been moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia:

(a) "That it is the deliberate and strong opinion of the Corporation that the time has arrived when the first principles of local self-government enunciated in the Despatches and Resolutions of the Local and Imperial Governments of the country should be recognised, viz., that all members of all the local self-governing bodies should be elected by the people wherever wholly elective bodies would not be impracticable, and it must be the rule rather than the exception that local self-governing bodies should be wholly elective."

(b) "That the President be requested to communicate the above-stated resolution to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of the Bombay Presidency."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the resolution as the result of passing the resolution would not be anything. If the resolution was defeated the effect would be disastrous; it was therefore better to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Petit agreed with Mr. Cowasji Jehangir as to the advisability of the course suggested by him. They all had sympathy with the object of the proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia, but he thought it was not within the province of this Corporation to express an opinion on a matter affecting all the Municipal bodies in the country. He, therefore, asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the present proposition and move the second one that stood in his name.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the views advanced by the two previous speakers.

DR. SUKHIA'S FRESH PROPOSITION.

Dr. Sukhia then moved the following proposition:

"That the Elections Committee be requested to draw up a representation within three months to be placed before the Corporation for submission to Government requesting them to amend at an early date the Bombay Municipal Act so as to grant the Corporation the privilege of having all or at least four-fifths of their members elected by the ratepayers, and to do away with the separate Justices' election."

Dr. Sukhia said he would at the outset remove a misunderstanding that seemed to exist in certain quarters that his proposition asked for more than what had been mentioned in Government resolutions. He cited passages from Government despatches and resolutions in support of his statement that Government favoured the introduction of the wholly elective principle in the case of Municipal bodies. He asserted that the time had come when all members of Municipal bodies ought to be elected by the people. But to meet the desire of some members that there should be some Government officials on the Corporation he would suggest that the members elected by the ratepayers might then elect a certain number of men including Government officials. This was the best way in which they could meet with the desire entertained by some of the members that there should be a few Government officials on the Corporation. The desire to have all Municipal bodies wholly elected by the ratepayers was also given expression to by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council except one who in their memorable statement said that a full measure of local self-government should be immediately granted and granted through the elective principle.

A THIRTY YEAR OLD ACT.

Referring particularly to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the speaker said that during all the thirty years that had elapsed since the passing of the Act of 1888 nothing had been done to strengthen the elected element in the Corporation. And to make the Corporation a really elected body they should first of all do away with the J. P.'s electorate altogether.

The J. P.'s election was no "election" at all. It was in fact a nomination. He asked the Corporation to bear in mind that even if the J. P.'s "electorate" was abolished the J. P.'s would not on that account be deprived of the Municipal franchise, for those of them that were ratepayers could vote and be also elected in the ratepayers' election.

J. P.'S AND THE CAUCUS.

If the J. P.'s had exercised their right of election in a proper manner he would not have suggested the abolition of their electorate. But the J. P.'s had for several years been forming caucuses in connection with the election and it was one of these caucuses that had temporarily thrown out Bombay's most esteemed citizen, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta—a man who had spent his whole life in the service of the city. But Sir Pherozeshah, like the man he was, at once went to the Small Causes Court and fought out the matter.

At the time of counting votes Sir Pherozeshah was returned through getting one or more votes and poor Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Waheb was defeated (Laughter). In spite of his being thrown out, in spite of his being disqualified by the Small Causes Court the Government nominated him next year. Government ought to have seen that it was not a proper course to adopt, as he had been disqualified on account of some flaw. He had nothing to say aginst that gentleman himself, but it was not proper to appoint a gentleman who had been disqualified.

CAUCUS AT LAST ELECTIONS.

He had, said the speaker, documentary evidence regarding the last caucus elections. Two Europeans and a Hindu wanted to come at the last elections, but they were thrown out, as their names were not in the ticket. The two Europeans were most respectable men, and their names were not included and they also were defeated. One of them wrote to Dr. Sukhia that he was treated in a most ungentlemanly way, and that the caucus must be abolished. Dr. Sukhia thought that J. P. electorate must go away, for only then could things in the city improve. That gentleman wrote that he had been most shamefully treated, as he had been promised support, but at the last moment it was withheld from him. The J. P.'s must be ashamed because that gentleman was not treated in a gentlemanly way.

MORE MISCHIEF BY J. P.'S.

There was another European and that was Prof. Muller, who had already made his mark as a most honest member, on the Corporation and he was also thrown out. As he was a Government servant he did not like to fight out the matter, Dr Sukhia's ~~son~~ who was his pupil, was told by Prof. Muller to tell "his papa" not to raise the matter in the Corporation (Laughter.) Then again what did the caucus do when Sir Pherozeshah died? there was a bye-election and there were two candidates, the late Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. M. Nissim. They knew nothing about the latter and he was a dark horse (Laughter). Mr. Khare was an honest and conscientious man, but he was defeated and the Corporation had in his place Mr. Nissim of whom they knew nothing at all (laughter) simply because he was supported by the caucus.

"J. P.'S MUST GO."

These J.P.'s were causing a lot of mischief and they must go. The Hon. Mr. Pratt in the Legislative Council said, in answer to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, that the Bombay Corporation was satisfied with the present electoral element, and how could the other municipalities ask for more? He thought honest and independent Government servants were really necessary on the Corporation, but the majority of them were mere dummies. Let them not be frightened by his words

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Why are they appointed by Government then?

Dr. Sukhia: To serve their own purpose they are appointed.

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this stage Mr. H. T. Gorrie rose to a point of order and said Dr. Sukhia had already exceeded the time-limit of half-an-hour, and that he should take his seat.

Mr. Dhondy said he was in favour of Dr. Sukhia being allowed to go on.

Nobody voted in favour of the resolution except Mr. Gorrie and Dr. Sukhia was allowed to proceed.

NO REFORM EVEN AFTER A GENERATION.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said a generation had passed away since the Bombay Municipal Act came into being and nothing had been done to really strengthen the elected element in the Corporation. The hon. member in charge of the Bombay Municipal Bill in those days said the principle of nomination would be gradually decreased and finally disused. But what did they find? A generation had passed away and yet they found this Corporation the same as it was then in regard to the proposition of elected members. The J. P.'s electorate should be altogether abolished and with it would go the caucuses. The Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India—all had expressed an opinion as to the advisability of increasing the elected element in Municipal bodies. Viscount Morley in a despatch sent by him in the capacity of Secretary of State for India had said that the best possible way was that of popular election instead of requiring the Government to supply the deficiency by the dubious method of nomination. The Government of Bombay had said it was convinced that the time had come to give representatives of native opinion increased opportunities. He (the speaker) asked Government to fulfil their promises in this matter.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the proposition.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the proposition committeed them to an expression of opinion and he therefore would vote against it. A commercial city like Bombay stood on a different footing from that of cities like Ahmedabad and Surat and the conditions which obtained in the latter cities did not apply to Bombay. They could not hand over the affairs of the City of Bombay to landlords. As to the "caucuses," the large majority of J. P's. were Europeans and he did not know if they were forming a caucus, but as far as Indian J. P's. were concerned he knew they were not. And the European J. P's. did nothing beyond recommending certain names for election. He thought the only remedy lay in an increase in the number of Indian J. P's. He asked what the ratepayers themselves had done? They had thrown out the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who had then to seek election at the hands of the Justices. He was against increasing the franchise enjoyed by the landlords, though the Corporation might very well go to Government with a request to increase the elective principle in some other way. It was the landlords that had ruined the city for a number of years. It was the landlords that had opposed the duplication of the Tansa main and an alteration in the Building Bye-laws.

J. P'S TOTAL DEPENDENCE ON GOVERNMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said there was no such body as the electorate of J. P's. in any other city in India than Bombay. So much as 25 per cent. of the members were sent up by the J. P's. Sir Ebrahim then went into the history of how the J. P's. were given the votes in Bombay. At one time 190 J. P's. were entitled to take part in the Municipal government, as all J. P's. were entitled to that privilege, and the quorum provided was only 7. The very fact of any member of the J. P's. Electorate being liable to be removed from the list of J. P's. proves what kind of independence this cream of society possesses. (Laughter). These men were liable to be removed at any moment at the sweet will of Government.

Mr. Wadia: How many J. J's. have been removed so far?

Sir Ibrahim: Government may or may not remove them, they may have removed two or three, but they can do so at their own sweet will.

Continuing, he said the Government could confiscate all Mr. Wadia's large property, but they would have to legislate for this purpose. In the case of J. P's. there was nothing like that.

Mr. J. Baptista: They can, I think, confiscate under the Defence of India Act. (Laughter).

J. P'S. AS CREAM OF SOCIETY.

Sir Ibrahim said even this Act had been [redacted] must exclude the recent few years. The reputation of the Corporation as a model institution did not date from the recent times, but long before that. Up to the time of the caucus 56 men were elected by popular vote and only 16 belonged to the J. P's. That was in reality the real Corporation, and it was true that at that time the Corporation had acquired its reputation for its honest and independent services in the cause of popular self-government. But what was its reputation now? And if this was the reputation now what would it be after 15 or 20 years?

PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION IGNORED.

But Mr. Wadia had ignored the very principle which was upheld so very strongly by every Englishman and that was "No taxation without representation." He had always realised, said Sir Ibrahim that tenants were also taxpayers and that they should be given the vote. There was no doubt as to the right of the Corporation to have additional representation. They should have even more representation than the two-thirds which had been conceded to the district municipalities.

SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO ELECTION COMMITTEE.

But he thought that the public should have time to discuss any scheme which the Corporation might adopt, so that they might correct any flaws that might creep into it. Time should be given to the public through the press to represent their grievances, and a ready made scheme should not be sprung upon them all at once. He therefore moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Election Committee for their consideration and report.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment was accepted and passed. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 20.

It is understood that the suggestions of various Municipal Councils in the Presidency having been received and considered by the Government of Madras, the District Municipalities Amendment Bill is now likely to be referred to a mixed committee of officials and non-officials experienced in municipal administration before further steps are taken.

The appointment is notified of Prof. Metcalfe to officiate as Principal of the Central College Bangalore, vice, Mr. J. G. Tait who retires from the 1st July next.

GERMANS YIELDING POSITIONS NEAR WARNETON

GARRISONS AT THE MERCY OF THE BRITISH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent at the front states that the Germans are yielding positions south of Warneton without fighting. Their movements are possibly controlled by a master mind, but they have every appearance of local disorder. Their withdrawals are leaving garrisons in advanced posts isolated and at the mercy of the British.

ABSENCE OF WILL TO PEACE IN ENGLAND.

GERMANY DISILLUSIONED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An apparently inspired message in the "Koelnische Zeitung" dilates on the entire absence of will to peace in England which frankly contemplates another winter campaign. Hitherto the Germans have consistently encouraged the belief that submarines would end the war in 1917.

£4,750 AGAINST M. P.

MR. HANDEL BOOTH LOSES.

In the King's Bench Division, on May 14, after a retirement of exactly two hours, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. John George William Gruban for £4,750 damages against Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., for alleged fraudulent misstatements which plaintiff alleges deprived him of his interest in the firm of Haigh, Gruban, and Co., (Ltd), of Oldham.

Defendant denied the allegations.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, summing up this morning, said it would be necessary the jury should be persuaded these alleged false and fraudulent representations were representations of facts which did not exist, and which caused consequences to follow which were detrimental to the plaintiff.

His Lordship went on to say that in 1915, the position of the plaintiff, having regard to his origin and his late naturalisation, became a matter of great concern to him, the feeling against Germans being very strong.

In May, 1915, there was the sinking of [redacted] ponding with the enemy or a person who had forfeited the respect of the English public.

There was no doubt, after defendant joined the board, he represented himself to be a very big man, with great interest in the Ministry.

THE INTERMENT.

Referring to plaintiff's appeal to the judges to be released from internment, there appeared to be little doubt that defendant seemed to have striven to prevent the appeal being successful. For knowing that the Tribunal had determined to release the plaintiff, he desired to put himself forward, and what was the evidence he gave? He went there and produced a plan of a "spy" cupboard. A "spy" cupboard in a munitions factory raised a vista that opened up much to the imagination, but it appeared to be a perfectly harmless affair.

Then this terrible man had a bust of Bismarck. He (his lordhip) thought perhaps plaintiff had an admiration for that person which was not shared by all and sundry. But it was not his fault. Then he had a German uniform, but he had been once in the German Army. It was also said he was not kind to his wife, but a great number of persons would be interned for not being kind to their wives.

Concluding his remarks, his lordship warned the jury not to be prejudiced against the plaintiff as a German, and a German of recent naturalisation.

On the other hand, the defendant was a public man, prominent in our political life, and the jury must not show preference, predilection, dislike, or animosity to him.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

His lordship concluded: "In the centre of this City stands the Chief Criminal Court, and on its dome, reared high above the busy hum, stands the dominant figure of the Goddess of Justice. In one hand she holds the sword wherewith to smite down the evil doer. With the other hand she holds the scale of justice. Be sure, in considering this case, that you permit no prejudice on either hand to disturb the even balance of those scales."

JURY'S FINDINGS.

The jury found that defendant falsely and fraudulently represented to the plaintiff that he (defendant) was in a position to protect the plaintiff from attack and the plaintiff obtained for him the chairmanship of the company.

They also found that defendant falsely and fradulently represented that he had been informed by the Minister of Munitions that plaintiff would be interned unless he resigned.

The jury further said that defendant did not maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, cause the plaintiff to be interned.

They awarded plaintiff £4,750 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs, but judgment was entered for defendant, with costs, on the one finding in his favour.

A stay of execution was granted on the payment of £1,000 into court.—The "Pall Mall Gazette."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ALLAHABAD RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE CEASES WORK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

In connection with recruitment for the Indian Defence Force the following circular letter is published to-day in a local paper:

Dear Sir,—On the 13th of June we addressed a letter to you requesting you to join the committee which was to be formed for the purpose of encouraging recruitment to Indian Defence Force. The first meeting of this Committee was fixed for Saturday the 23rd June. Events have since happened which make it clear that Government is bent on pursuing a policy of repression. Under these circumstances we find ourselves unable to work on behalf of this movement. The meeting fixed for the 23rd June is therefore cancelled.

Yours faithfully,
MOTILAL NEHRU,
TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,
RANJIT SINGH,
ISWAR SARAN,
J. M. BANNERJI,
NAWAHIRLAL NEHRU.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, to be held in Calcutta in December, was held on Friday in the rooms of the Indian Association. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea presided. About 120 members of the Reception Committee were present. The chief item of business was the election of the chairman and office-bearers of the Reception Committee. Mr. R. D. Mehta proposed, and Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee seconded, that Rai Baikunta Nath Sen Bahadur of Murshidabad be elected chairman. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal proposed, and Mr. C. R. Das seconded, that Mr. B. Chakravarty, Barrister, be elected chairman. The names were put to the vote with the result that the former obtained 50 votes and the latter 39. Rai Bahadur Baikunta Nath Sen was declared duly elected. Mr. B. Chakravarty, the Hon. Mr. A. Rasul, Babu Motilal Ghose, Dr. Deva Prosad Sarbadhicary, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. H. N. Dutt, Rai Jatindranath Chaudhuri, and Mr. R. D. Mehta were among those elected vice-Presidents. The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, the Hon. Mr. B. C. Mitter, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Dr. Promotha Nath Bannerjee, the Hon. Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar, Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjee, Mr. I. B. Sen and two others were elected secretaries. Members of the Executive Committee and assistant secretaries were also elected.

FALL OF GERMAN CREDIT.

CONSTANT SLUMP IN THE VALUE OF THE MARK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th June.

Senator Root with the American Mission has arrived in Petrograd. At the General Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, a declaration on the Provisional Government and foreign policy was made, that the worst result of the Russian struggle for universal peace would be a seperate peace with Germany, which would destroy the result of the Russian Revolution and be disastrous to the cause of international democracy.

There has been constant slump in the value of the German Mark on Geneva and Amsterdam exchanges, the only notable markets where the German Paper is still negotiable. German credit which had already fallen more than 30 per cent. when submarine warfare was intensified has steadily dropped till it was on June 15th, 46 per cent. below par.

(Continued from Column 6.)

as possible—an appeal that has caused more amusement than indignation.

A BOMBAY CONGRESSWALLA'S MESSAGE.

The following wire was sent yesterday to Madras:—

To the President, Public Meeting, The Gokhale Hall, Madras.

From:—Shapoorji B. Patel, Congresswalla, Bombay.

I heartily and strongly support the protest meeting and pray the Almighty, that the Madras Government may be induced to use better discretion and release our worshipful lady Mrs. Annie Besant.

NEW ORDER UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

SANSKRIT RESEARCH SCHOLAR ASKED TO LEAVE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 20.

The following is published in the "Swadeshamitran":—

Mr. G. S. Marathe, who was one of the research scholars in Sanskrit who had gone some time ago to Germany and returned to India and was after enquiry released from custody and who was till yesterday residing in Adyar pursuing his Sanskrit and philosophical studies, was yesterday served with an order under the Defence of India Act, directing him to leave the Presidency within 48 hours on the ground that he had committed, and was about to commit, acts prejudicial to public safety.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' VIGOROUS PROTEST

DETERMINATION TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE.

LEADING MEN JOIN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 21.

In reference to the order of internment passed by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, the leading citizens assembled in an informal conference on Tuesday evening to discuss the situation. It was decided to hold a public meeting of protest on Sunday, the 24th instant. Last evening the members of the People's Association and District Congress Committee met and at the joint meeting they passed the following resolution:—

"The People's Association and the Congress Committee, Lucknow, ener their most emphatic protest against the unjust and arbitrary order of the Government of Madras for internment of Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia and take this occasion to assert their conviction that the action of the Government is a grave political blunder and it will excite deep discontent and dissatisfaction throughout the country, which, they are afraid, the Government and the country alike may have to deplore, and the Association and the Committtee further affirm their adherence to the cause of Home Rule for India and declare their determination to carry on vigorously and with unabated energy the work in that cause, on the lines laid down by the Congress and the Muslim League."

The above resolution has been transmitted by wire to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla. It is expected that similar resolutions will be passed by other political bodies.

Several leading men who had not till now joined the Home Rule League have done so by way of protest.

REPUBLICATION OF "NEW INDIA."

FULL SECURITY DEPOSITED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 21.

The gratifyingg announcement is made to-day that "New India" will make its appearance aain from to-morrow with a slightly increased rate of subscription to meet the very much increased rate of the price of paper. I need hardly say that the news has been received here with the most profound satisfaction. On Saturday last, while the police were running about Madras and telephoning hither and thither to find out Mrs. Besant's whereabouts in order to serve upon her the order of internment and prohibition of publication in time to prevent that day's issue of the paper from issuing, the President of the Home Rule League was following on her interview with Lord Pentland, first sitting in her motor car in the street recounting her conversation with his Excellency to some friends, second closeted in the editorial sanctum at the "New India" office, the last place apparently where the police officers thought of lookng for her inditing her farewell article to her numerous readers. After that "New India" stopped and though one gentleman offered to take over the whole press and run it Mrs. Besant did not consider herself justified in accepting it. On arrival of certain Bombay friends, who came armed with guarantees of help and proposals a fresh conference was held and it was decided yesterday afternoon that Mr. P. K. Telang, the well-known son of the late Justice Telang should purchase the press and restart the paper immediately.

To-day Mr. Telang and Mrs. Besant appeared before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in Chairman and the latter intimated to him the sale of the press to Mr. Telang, who thereupon tendered the full security of Rs. 2,000 under the Act and demanded to be allowed to make the declaration.

There was a slight difficulty at first, the Magistrate intimating that he could see no reason for such haste and inviting Mr. Telang to call again to-morrow. It was pointed out to him with all necessary firmness, however, that no exemption was being asked for the full security was being tendered and thus under the Act his Worship had no alternative, but to receive the deposit and accept the declaration, which he did. Immediately the first number of the new paper was issued in the form of a leaflet announcing that "New India" would resume publication in full from Thursday.

THURSDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Great interest is being taken in to-morrow's protest meeting which is expected to be very largely attended, in spite of certain official manoeuvres to deter people from being present and to persuade the organisers to make it quite as conciliatory

(Continued in Column 5.)

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INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF SENATE.

The second annual meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University commenced on the 9th of June, at 5 p.m., in the N. M. Wadia Amphitheatre of the Ferguson College, Poona. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and 31 Fellows of the Senate were present.

Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Chancellor of the University, expressed his pleasure in opening the session of the second annual meeting of the Senate. Professor H. R. Diwekar then read the report, in the course of which he stated:—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before the Senate, a report of the proceedings of the University, since the last meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd of June, 1916, and on the following days. The report mentions the important academical events of the past year and the results of the University examinations. The work of enlisting sympathy for the cause of the University and extending the circle of the constituents and supporters of University was very important and there was no better man that Prof. Karve to do it. The Syndicate therefore, set him free for that work all the year round and appointed me as registrar in his place, in anticipation of the sanction of the Senate. The appointment was notified to the members of the Senate, Prof. Karve's touring work was satisfactory. He visited Satara, Belgaum and Karwar in the South; Baroda, Ahmedabad and Petlad in Gujerat; Limbdi, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Vadia, Jetpur, Junagad, Gondal, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Vankaner, and Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar and Palanpur, Sidhpur, Mehsana, Visnagar, Vadnagar and Patan in North Gujerat. He also worked for some time in Bombay. He usually delivers a lecture at each place and then visits some people who are expected to sympathise and help. At Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb presided at the meeting and made a very sympathetic speech. Also at Limbdi the Thakore Saheb presided and after a sympathetic speech announced the donation of Rs. 1,000 from Her Highness the Rani Saheb. Prof Karve's tours are useful from the point of view that they bring in some help, but they are also useful in ventilating the idea at each place that he visits. Some public opinion is aroused in favour of the reforms introduced into this University and people begin to think of doing something in the matter of girls' education.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The old constitution did not secure equitable representation of different interests and some alterations were deemed advisable. The Syndicate has carefully considered the subject and its recommendations are now before the Senate. The Syndicate was directed to frame rules and regulations for the University, to be submitted to the Senate for consideration. The following are the principal changes for consideration:—(1) It was resolved in the last meeting of the Senate that the terms of the Indian Women's University be as follows:—1st term—From 20th June to 10th October. 2nd term—From 20th November to 10th March. The rule about terms as proposed to be changed stands thus: The University year shall begin on the 10th of June and end on the 31st of March. It shall be divided into two terms which shall be separated by the Diwali Vacation of one month either in October, or in November, or in both. (2) The subject of Natural Sciences is dropped from the list of voluntary subjects for the Entrance examination. (3) The two papers of the entrance examination in vernacular and English instead of being set on prescribed texts and extra passages exclusively, should be set so that each of the papers may contain some questions on texts and some general questions. (4) In the first year examination, there should be two papers in Marathi instead of one and questions in these as well as in the English papers should be distributed as in the papers of the Entrance examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To encourage the student to prosecute higher studies, the Syndicate has decided to award the following scholarships:—(1) Four scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 (ten) per mensem and tenable for one year to the students who pass the Entrance examination of this University with the highest marks and join the first year class to prosecute their studies further in Mahila Path Shala, Hingne. (2) Three scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 (twelve) per mensem and tenable for one year to the students who pass the first year examination of this University with the highest marks and join the second year class to prosecute their studies further in Mahila Path Shala, Hingne. (3) Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per mensem and tenable for one year to the students who pass the second year examination of the University with the highest marks and join the third year class to prosecute their studies further in Mahila Path Shala, Hingne. The stipends should be paid out of the interest on the endowment fund and scholarships should commence from June, 1917. I have here indicated the important changes and proposals made by the Syndicate which will come before the Senate for sanction during the course of the present sitting.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Entrance examination was held twice during the year under report, once the Entrance test examination in June, 1916, and once the regular Entrance examination in April, 1917. Hingne Budruk was the centre of examination on both the occasions. All the four candidates registered for the examination of 1916 passed and out of the thirteen candidates registered for the examination of 1917, ten passed and three failed. All the four candidates passed in 1916 were Brahmans. Out of the ten successful candidates of 1917, nine were Brahmans and one was a Mahratta. Out of the successful candidaes in the examination of 1916, two were unmarried, one married and one widow and out of the successful candidates in the examination of 1917, six were unmarried, one married and three widows. Of these ten, nine belonged to Mahilashram and one was a private candidate. The average age of the candidates was 18.1. The First Year examination was held in April, 1917, at Hingne Budruk. All the four candidates registered for the examination from Mahila Path Shala Hingne, passed. Of these three were unmarried and one a widow. All the four were Brahmans.

The report was adopted.

Professor D. K. Karve read the statement of accounts ending with the 31st December, 1916. He brought to the notice of the Fellows that the income side mainly comprises of donations, annual subscriptions and interest on G. P. Notes. He said that by the end of December, 1916, the University possessed G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 31,000 as its permanent fund.

The accounts and the budget for the year 1917-18 were passed.

Professor H. G. Limaye read the amended constitution as recommended by the Syndicate and proposed that the amended constitution be adopted. The proposition was agreed to.

OFFICE BEARERS.

At the adjourned meeting held on the 10th June, the Vice-Chancellor and 25 Fellows of the Senate were present.

The general rules and regulations as approved by the Syndicate and the rules regarding examination, as framed and approved by the Syndicate were accepted.

The following office-bearers were appointed:—Chancellor, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar; Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye; Trustees (for five years) Mr. V. T. Agashe and Mr. V. R. Gupte; Auditors, Mr. G. S. Marathe and Mr. A. V. Thakkar; Registrar, Prof. H. R. Diwekar; Syndicate, Prof. H. G. Limaye, Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Prof. G. C. Bhate, Prof. W. B. Patwardhan, Prof. S. G. Sathe, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

The meeting was then adjourned.

At another adjourned meeting on the 10th June, Professor H. R. Diwekar called upon all the successful candidates in the Entrance and first year's examinations to present themselves and Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar then gave away the certificates to those that were present and made a short speech as regards the educational efficiency of the University.

Professor D. K. Karve then moved a proposition regarding advancing a loan of an amount not exceeding Rs. 12,000 to the "Hindu Widows' Home Association," and read the conditions of loan as approved by the Syndicate. The proposition was accepted.

This brought the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Senate to a close.

ALEXANDER'S TOMB.

INTERESTING EXCAVATIONS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The excavations in the playground of St. Andrew's School, which are being conducted by the Museum Department of the Alexandria Municipality are continuing daily, says the *Egyptian Gazette* and a fresh important discovery has just been made. After the main shaft, described already in our columns, and the passage to the east had been cleared a great rectangular shaft, four metres by two meters square, has been recently found. This is being freed from rubbish with which it is blocked but up to now no idea can be formed as to where it leads to. Two small coins have been found one of whilh bears the effigy of a Cleopatra, while an excellent marble head of the Roman period has been unearthed. There is another important shaft in the middle of the school playground and when the school is closed in July for the summer holidays work will be started there.

Up to now it has been impossible to decide as to the exact site of the ancient city where these excavations are being made. It is, however, permissable to presume from the size of the big shaft that we are on th eve of some important discoveries and any moment may lead to find of first-class importance. It has been suggested that it may well be that we are on the track of the long-lost and world-famous tomb of Alexander the Great, which attracted tourists for centuries to the city which he founded. The Soma or Sema, where Ptolemy Philadelphus placed in the neighbourhood of Kom el-Dik which Ptolemy Philopator made a mausoleum for his forefathers, while his successors erected many others close by, has been placed in the neighbourhood of Kom el [illegible] and is traditionally believed to be situated beneath the Mosque of Nebi Daniel.

NO DIRECT HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

There is, however, no historical evidence that this is the actual site, and the only person who said that he had seen it was the dragoman of the Russian Consulate, named Schlizzi, who about 1850 boasted that he had penetrated into the underground part of the mosque and through a hole, across a wooden door, had beheld "in a kind of glass cage a human body, whose head was crowned with a diadem and who seemed half bent over a sort of throne, while quantities of books and papyri were scattered about within." The story is scouted by all serious investigators, for it is incredible that amidst the ruins of these underground chambers a cage of glass could have been preserved intact. When Mahmoud el-Kalaki penetrated into the subterranean ports of the mosque, he found them filled with stones and broken pieces of marble. The story of the books and papyri is equally impossible as the dampness amidst the underground ruins of the old city effectually prevents such preservation. Up to the middle of the 16th century the Moslems venerated a small building, which was known to them as "the tomb of the prophet and king Iscander" and this spot is said to have been near the Coptic Church of St. Mark, about 300 metres from the Mosque of Nebi Daniel. There is no reason therefore, to suppose that the mosque is on the site of the tomb, and it may well be that the remarkable shafts that have recently been revealed in the playground of St. Andrews School will lead to the discovery of the long-lost mausoleum. The crypt at Alexandria in which Alexander's body was preserved in a glass coffin in honey was probably seen by all the Emperors who visited it, though forbidden to ordinary tourists. We know of the visits to it of Caesar, Augustus, and Severus, who walled it up; but Caracalla also saw it. Towards the end of the 3rd century under Aurelian and Diocletian owing to the frequent revolts and wars, great havock was wrought to the city and the royal tombs, and St. John Chrysostom in a homily towards the end of the 4th century asks, as though demanding an impossibility, "Tell me where is the Sema of Alexander." Since then nothing for certain has been found to show where rest the mortal remains of the great Macedonian and it would be a magnificent discovery if the finding of the long-lost mausoleum of the ground of the Scotch School should lead to finding of the long-lost mausoleum of the founder of Alexandria.

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THE CONFIRMED DRUNKARD.

LORD D'ABERNON'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

Lord d'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, made some drastic proposals for the treatment of drunkards at the annual conference of the Chief Constables' Association at the Waldorf Hotel on May 11.

"The convictions for drunkenness," said Lord d'Abernon, "in England and Wales had decreased by 180,000 a year to 80,000 cases a year. The restrictions had, however, very little effect on the mentally abnormal drinkers, whose intemperance was the result and expression of a diseased or defective organisation.

"There should not be any serious difficulty in arranging for adequate medical observation and report in all classes where there is ground for suspecting some abnormal condition, and sentences could be adjusted to meet the special circumstances of the individual case.

CURATIVE DETENTION NECESSARY.

"The penalty of imprisonment for drunkards is too severe and not severe enough—too serve in that it subjects the drunkard to detention under a system of penal discipline designed for offenders of active and dangerous anti-social tendencies; not severe enough because it is too short to have any curative effect or to exercise any deterrent influence on the recidivist.

"Means should be found to make certain sections of the trade more alive to their responsibilities in serving drunken persons. With restricted hours, and, as I hope, a large reduction of public-houses, it would be much easier to detect the public-house where drunkenness occurred.

The discussion, in which several Chief Constables took part, tended to show that there was a large body of opinion in favour of State control, fewer public houses, really curative detention of inebriates, and a drastic supervision of clubs. One speaker thought that malted food for children was likely to produce a craving for alcohol in later life. The existing inebriate homes were universally admitted to be ineffective.

Lord d'Abernon, at the conclusion of the discussion, said that everybody admitted that a reduction of public houses would be beneficial to sobriety and public order. It was less generally recognised, but none the less true, that that reduction would be beneficial to the trade. He had no doubt that the 90,000 licences in England could be reduced by about one-third.—The "Pall Mall Gazette."

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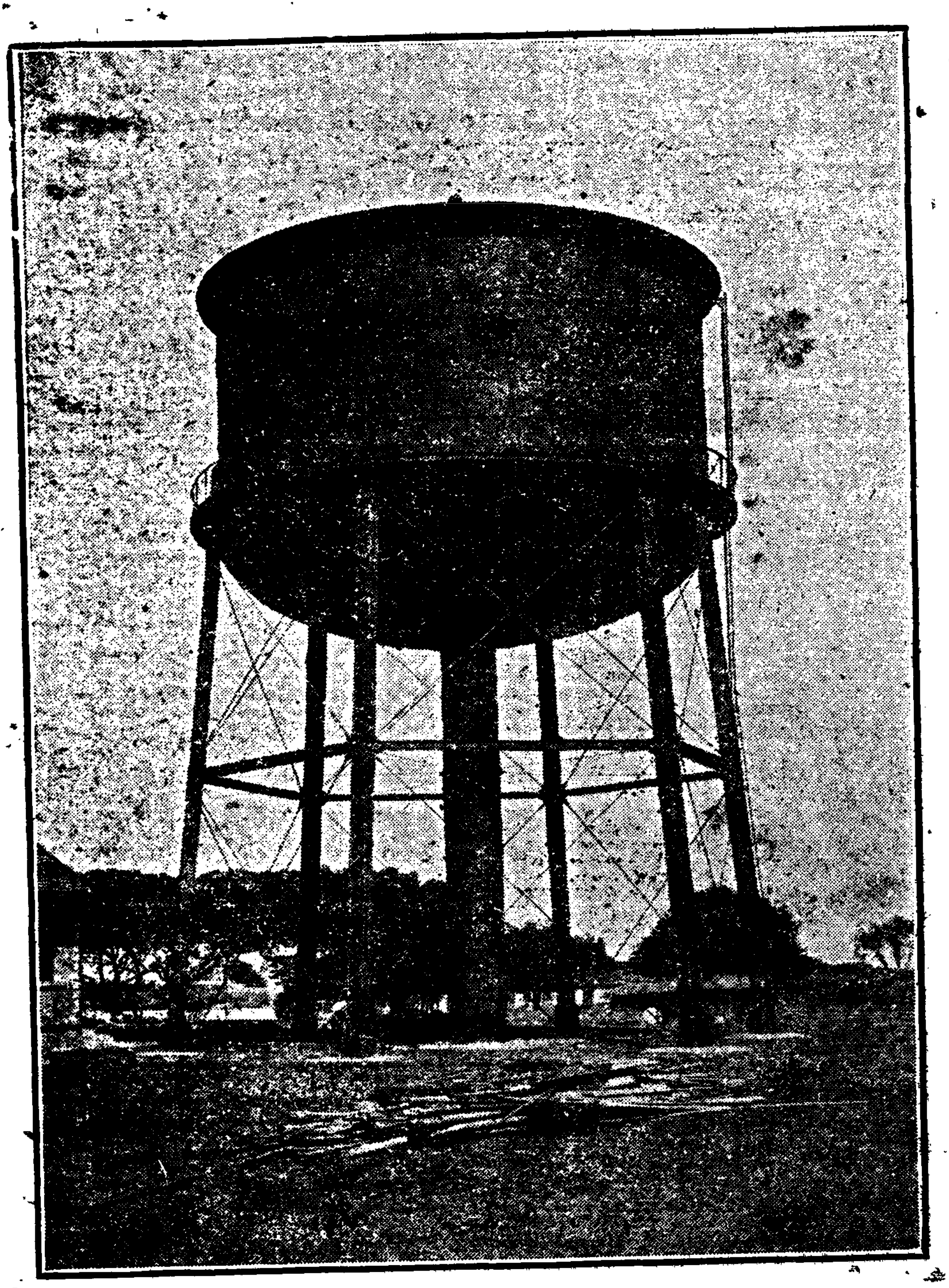

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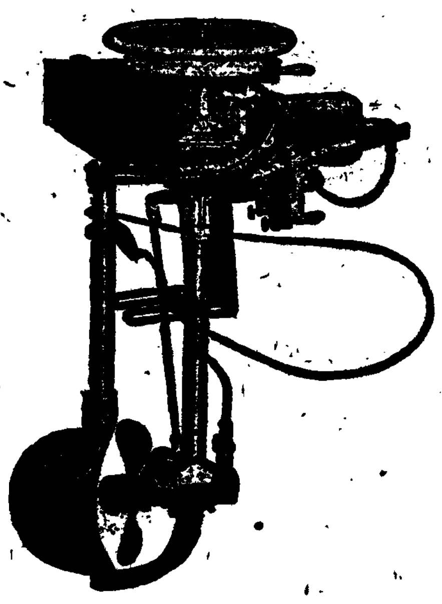

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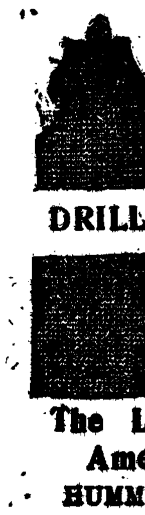

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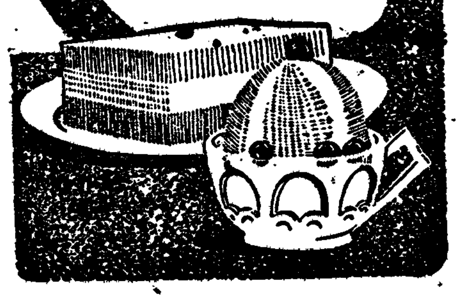

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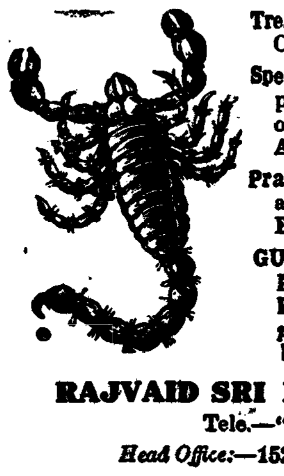

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